

**2000**

**VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK**



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**2000**

**VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK**

ZIA ABBASI  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

NUMBER 112

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
VICTORIAN OFFICE

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Cover photograph: One of the many beaches near Lorne (Courtesy of Tourism Victoria).

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# Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. In order to produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes a large number of separate collections; ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, to provide current social and economic indicators. This 2000 Victorian Year Book, the 112th edition, presents a wide range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic structure of Victoria; and represents a first point of reference for people throughout the community endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs.

The feature article for this edition of the Year Book is titled "Developments in Education", and has been contributed by the Department of Education, Employment and Training. The article looks at the major reforms in education over the last two decades, and discusses the range of programmes available at all levels of education—school, higher education, TAFE, and adult and community education.

A number of other agencies have contributed to, or provided material for, this edition: Victorian Grants Commission, Land Victoria, Environment Protection Authority, Parliamentary Library, Office of Local Government, Department of Human Services, Victorian and Tasmanian Casino and Gaming Authorities, the Department of Transport and Regional Services, Bureau of Meteorology, Department of Treasury and Finance, Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Health Insurance Commission, Victorian Dairy Industry Association, Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute, Bureau of Resource Sciences.

All sources have been carefully referenced to assist those seeking more detailed data. If further information is required, ABS publications can be accessed through public libraries, obtained via our subscription service or purchased on an ad hoc basis. An extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service, is also available through the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

The production of the Year Book has involved significant input from a number of individuals within the ABS and various other organisations. I would like to acknowledge the efforts of all those involved in bringing together this edition of the Year Book.

ZIA ABBASI  
Regional Director  
March 2000

# General information

## List of abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANZIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
B	borough
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
C	council
CBD	Central Business District
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Estimated resident population
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
f.o.b.	free on board
FTE	full time equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVACP	Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
ha	hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International classification of diseases
IVS	International Visitors Survey
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	liquified petroleum gas
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
RC	Regional Council
S	shire
SMHWB	Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing
TAB	Totalisator Agency Board
TAC	Transport Accident Commission
TAFE	Training and Further Education
USA	United States of America
VRGP	Victorian registered general practitioner
WCI	Wage Cost Index
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded down to zero

## Other forms of usage

All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics unless otherwise stated in the source.

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld. (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 1998. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1997–98. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals

## Reference material

Information in this publication comes from a variety of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and catalogue number.

## Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the National Information Service on 1300 135 070. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Freecall 1800 020 608.





# Developments in Education

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This feature article has been provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Training (DEET).

## Introduction

Over the last two decades significant and lasting reform has occurred at all levels of education and training provision within Victoria. This provision spans primary and secondary school education, vocational education and training (VET), higher education (the universities) and adult and community education (ACE). Victoria also has an established preschool education network, but as this falls within the aegis of the Department of Human Services, it is not covered in this article.

There is a strong emphasis in Victoria on “lifelong learning”, an approach that views a student’s education or training as extending throughout his or her life, rather than concluding with graduation from school or tertiary institute. This emphasis is given effect through a wider choice of education and training offerings, and a closer integration of the traditional levels of education and training. It is recognised that the different levels of education and training are not necessarily contiguous and that there are many alternative pathways that learners can follow to achieve their aims.

Within this policy of lifelong education, the foremost aim of education and training reform in Victoria has been to enhance student learning to maximise the benefit to the individual, to business and the community.

This article outlines the dimensions of education and training provision and provides a summary of the programs offered at each level. Specific attention is given to what are seen as some of the most significant reforms to education and training in Victoria: programs to extend and consolidate literacy and numeracy; the science, engineering and technology strategy; innovative use of information and communications technology; the commitment to devolution of responsibility and autonomy; the comprehensive accountability and performance framework; and the increasing importance of Victoria in the international education scene. A section on continuing developments concludes this article.

## Dimensions of the education and training system

### School education

There are nearly 800,000 school students in Victoria. About two-thirds attend government schools administered through DEET while the balance attend non-government schools registered with the Registered Schools Board. In February 1999, there were 1,635 government schools and 684 non-government schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL STUDENTS(a)				
	Government	Catholic	Independent	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Primary	306 216	102 004	34 781	443 001
Secondary	216 370	77 671	55 695	349 736
Special	5 413	162	299	5 874
Language	1 073	—	—	1 073
<b>Total</b>	<b>529 072</b>	<b>179 837</b>	<b>90 775</b>	<b>799 684</b>
	%	%	%	%
<b>Proportion of total school students</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Full-time equivalents

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training: Summary Statistics, Victorian Schools, 1999.

Indigenous students form only a small percentage of the school population in Victoria, and are more likely to attend a government school than a non-government school. Similarly, government schools enrol a higher proportion of students from rural and regional Victoria than non-government schools. About one in four students attending government schools have a language background other than English.

SCHOOL STUDENTS, Selected Characteristics			
	Government		Non-government
	%		%
Female	48.8		50.2
Aboriginal	0.9		0.1
Non-metropolitan	34.0		24.4
Speaks language other than English	25.2		n.a.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training: August 1998 School Census: National School, Statistics Collection; Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

School education in Victoria is comprised of primary schooling, which covers Preparatory Year to Year 6; and secondary schooling, which covers Years 7–12. The years of compulsory education—between six and fifteen years—equate generally with the Preparatory Year in primary school through to Year 10 at secondary school. Accordingly, Years 11 and 12 are viewed as the first years of post-compulsory education. More than three-quarters of all Victorian students go on to complete the full 13 years of schooling.

In the government sector, there were 1,243 primary schools and 267 secondary schools in February 1999, along with 42 combined primary-secondary schools that cover both primary and secondary school levels. There were also 80 special schools for students with disabilities and impairments; and 3 language schools for newly arrived students from language backgrounds other than English.

The non-government school sector in Victoria in February 1999 comprised an established system of Catholic Schools (490 in total) administered through the Catholic Education Office, and a number of independent schools (194 in total), most of which have religious affiliations. The Catholic Schools sector comprised 383 primary schools, 91 secondary schools, 10 primary-secondary schools and 6 special schools. With the independent schools, there is a marked emphasis on primary-secondary schools—115, or more than 59% of the total—together with 59 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and 8 special schools.

On average, there are about ten new non-government schools registered each year with Islamic and Fundamentalist Christian schools being prominent among these in recent years.

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS**

	Government	Catholic	Independent	Total
Primary	1 243	383	59	1 685
Secondary	267	91	12	370
Primary-Secondary	42	10	115	167
Special	80	6	8	94
Language	3	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 635</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>2 319</b>

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training: Summary Statistics, Victorian Schools, 1999.

## Training and further education (TAFE)

TAFE programs are provided through TAFE institutes, other training providers, and adult and community education (ACE) organisations. In 1998, there were 19 TAFE institutes (including 5 TAFE divisions within universities), 944 other registered training providers (including industry and commercial enterprises), and a total of 529 ACE organisations (of which over 200 were also registered training providers).

In 1998 registered training organisations provided over 90 million student contact hours of TAFE to over 532,000 students, almost 3% more students than in 1997. Almost 73 million student contact hours were funded by government with over 200 registered training organisations receiving government funds.

TAFE institutes delivered over 74 million student contact hours of TAFE to more than 340,000 students, with 64 million student contact hours funded by government, and the remainder delivered on a fee-for-service basis. In providing this service, TAFE institutes employed over 8,500 teaching staff and almost 5,000 non-teaching staff.

**SERVICES DELIVERED THROUGH TAFE INSTITUTES AND REGISTERED TRAINING ORGANISATIONS—1998**

	no.
Students	532 209
Course enrolments	714 617
Student contact hours ('000)	90 151

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training: TAFE Annual Statistics Collection, unpublished data.

In 1998, 12.3% of Victorians aged 15–64 participated in TAFE programs compared to 10.7% nationally.

A managing diversity policy has been implemented since 1996 to enable clients to access and participate effectively in training and further education programs, irrespective of gender, age, location, disability or disadvantage. The policy is complemented by a range of targeted programs for particular groups, including women, Kooris, persons with disabilities and persons with a language background other than English. Over the period 1996 to 1998, the number of females participating in TAFE programs increased by 10.5%, with females comprising 46.6% of participants enrolled in TAFE programs in 1998. Over the same period, there was a 25% increase in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients and a 7.5% increase in clients whose main language is other than English.

Training and further education is provided to students of all ages with the large majority of students being between 25 and 54 years of age. In 1998, Victoria had the highest participation rate in Australia for people in rural (12.3%, compared with 8.9% nationally) and remote areas (30.3%, compared with 9.4% nationally).

Apprenticeships and traineeships which comprise a mix of training provided on the job and training provided by registered training organisations are very important in meeting the skill requirements of industry and providing employment and training opportunities for Victorians. The number of new employees commencing apprenticeships and traineeships increased from 28,100 in 1997–98 to 37,757 in 1998–99, an increase of over 34%. Growth was experienced in both apprenticeship and traineeship areas. In June 1999, the total number of apprentices and trainees in training who were new employees was 57,755.

### Higher education

Higher education refers to the provision of studies in bachelor degrees, postgraduate degrees and other awards—by universities and authorised private providers. Under the *Tertiary Education Act 1993*, the State Government is responsible for the protection of the use of degree titles and the term university.

There are nine publicly funded universities operating in Victoria, including eight State universities and the Australian Catholic University. All of these universities are multi-campus, most with a combination of urban and regional campuses.

A distinguishing feature of higher education in Victoria is dual-sector provision. Four of the universities have large TAFE divisions and the University of Melbourne has a significant TAFE component in its Institute of Land and Food Resources.

Melbourne University Private, a new private university, was established in a strategic alliance with the University of Melbourne in August 1998.

Higher education is a joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth establishes broad policy directions and provides most of the government funds on a triennial basis. State funding for universities is limited to special initiatives and the acquisition of sites for the establishment of new campuses. Victorian universities generate approximately \$1.2 billion through other funding arrangements.

Undergraduate student enrolment in Victorian universities grew from 130,178 in 1994 to 145,169 in 1998 (including students shown in the following table against the course types 'Bachelor Degree' and 'Other Award'), an 11.5% increase overall. Postgraduate enrolments increased from 35,031 in 1994 to 39,038 in 1998, an 11.4% increase overall.

**UNIVERSITY STUDENTS—1998**

Course type	no.
Bachelor degree	141 767
Postgraduate	39 038
Other award	3 402
Non award	1 132
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>185 339</b>

(a) Data include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training.

DEET works with the universities in developing a strategic framework for higher education in Victoria, coordinates higher education development, manages the higher education private provider approval processes and monitors compliance of Victorian universities with statutory responsibilities.

## Adult and community education (ACE)

There are over 550 adult and community education organisations in Victoria, including over 200 registered to deliver accredited training and further education programs.

In 1998, ACE organisations, including the Council of Adult Education and Adult Multicultural Education Services provided over 12 million student contact hours of education and training for over 348,000 enrolments. The Adult, Community and Further Education Board funded 4.5 million of those student contact hours.

Adult, community and further education students are drawn from diverse educational, linguistic and cultural backgrounds and range across all age groups. Almost 200 adult and community education organisations are outside the Melbourne metropolitan area with every local government area having a provider with capacity to deliver a broad range of programs.

In 1998, 4% of the Victorian population participated in adult and community education with participation rates being significantly higher in rural areas. Overall the ratio of women to men participating was about 2:1.

## Education and training programs

### The school curriculum

Schools in Victoria have responsibility for developing and implementing the curriculum for their students. In government schools this is done within the context of an agreed set of key learning areas and is supported by a centrally developed Curriculum and Standards Framework (CSF) which is also adopted by some non-government schools.

The Key Learning Areas for school education Prep–12 are:

- The arts;
- English;
- Health and physical education;
- Languages other than English;
- Mathematics;
- Science;
- Studies of society and environment; and
- Technology.

#### YEAR 12 ENROLMENTS—1999

Key Learning Area	no.
The arts	24 559
English	54 838
Health and physical education	18 459
Languages other than English	8 642
Mathematics	41 967
Science	41 516
Society and environment	46 353
Technology	28 787

*Source: Victorian Board of Studies.*

## Curriculum development

The CSF sets out guidelines for teachers as to what students from Prep to Year 10 should learn and know in the Key Learning Areas, and the standards they should achieve. Accordingly, Victorian schools draw on the CSF as a resource for curriculum planning and reporting on student achievement.

The Victorian Board of Studies, which is responsible for establishing guidelines for the development of courses for Prep to Year 12 in Victoria, has undertaken a review of the CSF. The need for this review arose out of such developments as a renewed emphasis on mathematics and science, a greater commitment to literacy and a rising awareness of the new learning technologies. The revised CSF, known as CSF II, was implemented early in 2000. This review has also led to the need to realign existing curriculum materials with the new framework.

## Pathways in education

The Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools program allows secondary students to combine their VCE studies with TAFE studies. The program offers a balanced integration of general and vocational studies based on training packages where they exist. Students may complete a TAFE qualification in conjunction with the VCE or receive credit for their TAFE studies if they complete that qualification at a later stage.

Growth of VET in schools has been rapid in recent years, with more than 15,000 students participating in 1999. The most popular programs are information technology, business, hospitality and entertainment. The feasibility of VCE classes operating from TAFE institutes will be examined with a view to broadening opportunities for students looking for a vocationally-based education.

Cross-sectoral pathways between education and training sectors are being expanded to develop a highly skilled and flexible workforce and to increase the career mobility of individuals. The intention is to provide integrated sequences of training, further education and higher education in areas of high student demand and significant employment and industry growth. Students have the flexibility to articulate between courses in the education and training sectors, emerging with a full credit and/or a credential in an accredited course.

## Social objectives of schooling

Alongside foundation learning of literacy, numeracy and science, Victorian schools maintain a strong commitment to programs and activities that prepare students for future roles as active citizens and community leaders. For example, more than 3,500 teachers participated in local and regional professional development activities to support a Civics and Citizenship program.

A Student Leadership project has been established in Victoria to promote community service and youth leadership. Regional student leadership committees were established and new Student Leadership Excellence awards have been launched with the support of the Education Trust Victoria.

The Victorian Youth Development Program is a practical training initiative open to all Victorian government secondary colleges and applicable across all year levels. Introduced in 1997, it has enabled schools to establish partnerships with one of fifteen key community organisations, including: life saving organisations; Scout and Guide Associations; State Emergency Service; Country Fire Authority; St John Ambulance; Victoria Police; Australian Red Cross; the Coastguard; and the Army, Navy and Air Force. For 2000 there will be a record intake of more than 1,600 students (from over 71 secondary colleges).

### Training and further education

Registered Training Organisations provide a broad range of general education and skills training across all occupational levels. This includes:

- courses in basic literacy and numeracy;
- basic preparation for work;
- entry or certificate level training, including apprenticeships;
- advanced vocational training including training for para-professionals; and
- advanced technician and advanced post-initial training courses.

Flexibility in the development of TAFE institute program profiles allows institutes to identify and respond to industry and individual needs at the local level.

Arrangements for apprenticeships and traineeships have been reformed to broaden the range of occupations and industries involved; deliver training products and services that reflect both enterprise and industry wide requirements; ensure skills and qualifications acquired by individuals are portable and provide high quality training products and services. The reformed arrangements together with buoyant economic conditions, improved marketing and the provision of government financial incentives to employers contributed to an increase of over 34% in number of new employees commencing apprenticeships and traineeships in 1997–1998.

National Training Packages are being progressively introduced on an industry by industry basis for use in training delivery. They replace the existing competency standards and curriculum and include nationally consistent and endorsed competency standards, assessment guidelines and qualifications information.

Victoria has implemented the Australian Recognition Framework to provide a streamlined system of national recognition of training. The framework is underpinned by full mutual recognition of providers between all states and territories; a greater emphasis on quality assurance and audit processes and training that is quality assured and client focused.

A network of 26 industry training advisory bodies advise the State Training Board on training priorities and the skill requirements in industry through annual training plans. This advice, together with DEET's analysis of industry and employment forecasts, student demand together with consideration of broader government policies including economic and industry policies means that government funds are allocated in a manner which maximises benefits to individuals and industry.



**FIELD OF STUDY, TAFE—1998**

	Enrolments	Contact hours
	no.	'000
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	25 612	3 045
Architecture, building	30 193	6 003
Arts, humanities and social sciences	33 703	7 725
Business administration, economics	116 478	18 985
Education	6 995	547
Engineering, surveying	81 188	15 337
Health, community services	37 814	6 662
Law, legal studies	1 532	401
Science	22 994	1 865
Veterinary science, animal care	690	186
Services, hospitality, transportation	73 782	12 286
TAFE multi-field education	110 761	13 371
<b>Total</b>	<b>541 742</b>	<b>86 413</b>

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

## Higher education

The data below covers delivery by the eight Victorian Universities, including the Australian Catholic University.

**FIELD OF STUDY, Universities—1998**

	no.
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 138
Architecture, building	4 096
Arts, humanities and social sciences	42 537
Business administration, economics	49 130
Education	14 095
Engineering, surveying	16 314
Health	20 648
Law, legal studies	5 334
Science	29 655
Veterinary science	305
Non-award courses	1 087
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>185 339</b>

(a) Data include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Melbourne University Private has been established with individual specialist schools. The first of these schools are the Melbourne School of Energy and the Environment and the Melbourne School of Telecommunications, Multimedia and IT, and the Melbourne Graduate School of Journalism.

## Adult and community education

ACE programs are broad ranging, and cover the vocational, skilling and personal enrichment needs of the community.

SERVICES DELIVERED, ACE—1998

	Enrolments	Contact hours
	no.	'000
Adult literacy and basic education	65 389	4 247
English as a second language	67 775	6 267
Adult VCE	20 394	1 726
Vocational education	106 582	2 356
General preparatory	104 024	3 768
Personal enrichment	198 101	3 903
<b>Total</b>	<b>562 265</b>	<b>22 267</b>

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Training: Annual TAFE Statistics Collection, unpublished data.

Literacy and numeracy

There is consistent evidence within Victoria, and across Australia, that significant numbers of students do not achieve beyond the basic levels of literacy in the early years of primary education. The consequences across the key learning areas at a later stage of education are serious. Indeed, many of the major problems encountered in later learning stem from shortcomings in the early years of schooling.

Consequently, a key part of the Government's education reform agenda has been improvement in the learning achievements of students in the early years of schooling by focusing on literacy and numeracy.

This strategy, which recognises that all students should succeed in literacy and numeracy, is based on best practice from Victoria and overseas. A research program conducted over three years in 29 Victorian primary schools identified the multi-faceted intervention required to deliver universal student success against literacy standards in the first three years of school.

The Early Years strategy incorporates a range of programs and initiatives to support schools in improving literacy and numeracy outcomes for students. The main programs are the Early Years Literacy Program and the Early Years Numeracy Program.

Building on the early years of schooling, progress has also been made in the teaching of literacy and numeracy through the middle years of schooling, which covers the late years of primary schooling and the early years of secondary schooling (Years 5–8).

The major elements of the Early Years Literacy Program are:

- the structured classroom program;
- provision of additional assistance for students who require it;
- parent participation; and
- professional development for teachers.

Almost all government primary schools have undertaken to complete an approved three-year early literacy plan that includes:

- committing to minimum statewide standards in reading for all students by the end of Years Prep and 1 and reporting these standards in school annual reports;
- setting literacy achievements targets for Years Prep to 2 students and reporting these targets in school annual reports;
- arranging individual case management for students who need extra help and providing access to intervention programs such as Reading Recovery for Year 1 students who need them;
- developing a parent participation plan; and
- establishing professional development teams among Early Years teachers and providing training for these teams.

A statewide training strategy is under way with accredited trainers working with school-based coordinators to run professional development programs for Early Years teachers. Coordinators have a crucial role to play because they are the leaders of the Early Years program in their schools and provide ongoing support to colleagues implementing the program in classrooms.

In addition, an interactive, activity-based program for schools helps parents to develop their children's literacy skills at home, using a variety of learning techniques. The program helps parents to experience and appreciate current trends in literacy development.

To help students who have been unable to develop effective reading and writing skills after one year of schooling, government schools are employing an early intervention program known as Reading Recovery. Students receive a daily 30 minute Reading Recovery lesson in addition to their regular class reading and writing activities. The program continues until students have developed strategies that allow them to participate in the usual reading and writing activities in the classroom. This usually takes between 12 to 20 weeks. Inservice training is essential to the Reading Recovery program, so experienced early literacy teachers participate in a year-long inservice program run by a trained Reading Recovery tutor. The tutors also undertake a year-long training course, which is run jointly by DEET and the University of Melbourne. Research in Victoria and overseas indicates that Reading Recovery is the most successful intervention program currently available to schools.

The Early Years Numeracy Program will benefit from a three-year research project involving students in Years Prep–2. This is a collaborative project between DEET and the Australian Catholic University in conjunction with Monash University. There are 35 trial schools participating in the project—28 government schools, (including 1 specialist school), 4 Catholic schools and 3 independent schools. There are also 35 matched reference schools.

Major research projects are being conducted into the issues involved in achieving literacy and numeracy in the middle years of schooling (Years 5–8), particularly among boys. The first of these studies is to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of intervention approaches being used by schools, while the second will determine the approaches that should be recommended for teaching literacy in mainstream classes.

As literacy is needed for most employment as well as for general life fulfilment, there needs to be a provision for older people who have been unable to achieve literacy competency. Accordingly, literacy programs are run by TAFE institutes and ACE providers.

### Science and technology

Victoria's performance in the key areas of science, engineering and technology will be a key factor in achieving future prosperity and quality of life. In recognition of this, the government has implemented a comprehensive science strategy in schools targeting teachers, students and the broad school community.

Eleven new projects were established in 1998–99 to enhance teaching and learning in science for the next three years. These projects extended other science initiatives developed by DEET and the Victorian Board of Studies. In addition, a baseline survey was completed and a benchmarking data collection established.

In addition, significant partnerships have been established with tertiary institutions, business and industry in an effort to raise the profile of science in the community, to reward excellence and to encourage talented young people to continue with science as a career option. Twenty students undertook student fellowship programs with business and industry.

Sixteen schools participated in the Scientists in Schools program. This program, which is run with tertiary institutions and professional associations, gives students the opportunity of working with practising scientists and engineers. Thirty-five schools were involved in a range of Family Science programs, the purpose of which is to help parents encourage an interest in science with their children at home. Professional development research projects in science education were initiated in ten schools.

Thirty-six teachers were trained as facilitators for an extended professional development program, while professional development research projects in science education were initiated in ten schools.

Within the training and higher education sectors, funds are being allocated for the delivery of additional science, engineering and technology programs, and to support targeted initiatives. An example of such an initiative is the joint-venture Chipskills project. This project involves six universities and four TAFE institutes participating with industry, Multimedia Victoria and the DEET to develop specialist curriculum for training people to work in the semi-conductor industry.

### Information and communications technology

Innovative information technology and multimedia now plays a major role in education, ranging from initiatives supporting effective teaching and learning to those supporting school administration. So significant has this development been that government school education in Victoria is now the largest information technology user in Australia, with more than 134,000 computers in schools.

## School education

Use of these technologies in schools seeks to:

- improve learning outcomes for students;
- improve business operations; and
- provide students with the skills to live and work in an Information Age.

To achieve these aims, all Victorian government schools have been connected to the whole-of-government wide area network, VicOne, enabling the complete re-engineering of the way in which education is delivered in Victoria, both at curriculum and administrative levels.

The majority of schools have moved across to accessing the Internet via VicOne using a range of Internet service providers. Most schools use EduNet, DEET's enhanced Internet service. A feature of the service is the Education Selected Cache, which currently contains over 16,000 web sites chosen by teachers as educationally worthwhile resources for staff and students. EduNet also filters out access to undesirable web sites. The service has the capability of providing individual Internet and email accounts and a personal homepage for every student. In Victorian government schools, up to 10 million Internet requests per day are being serviced.

Learning technology plans have been developed by schools to assist in the process of ensuring that all principals, staff and students are routine, competent and discriminating users of learning technologies in the daily programs of the school. Attention has been focused on providing professional development to staff in integrating learning technologies into the curriculum, particularly with the implementation of the revised Curriculum and Standards Framework.

To improve the use of learning technologies by teachers, all teachers and principals are to receive a notebook computer. By late 1999, notebook computers had been delivered to 15,168 teachers and principals, 42% of all staff.

One of only a few similar projects worldwide, the Victorian Education Channel will provide quality online education materials to the school and training and further education sectors. It will also enable parents and the community, via the Internet, to access key educational information and services. The Victorian Education Channel will establish a gateway to a range of government and approved non-government sites providing an extensive range of teaching and learning support materials, distance education initiatives, and online professional development.

To assist schools in supporting and maintaining their increasingly complex and expanding learning technology environments, funding is being provided for schools' day to day operational needs and higher level specialist support.

## **Training and further education**

In the training sector, the TAFE Online 2001 strategy aims at increasing client choice and participation, and to improve learning outcomes for students through the use of online technologies. TAFE Online 2001 includes the provision of infrastructure, the development of course content, staff development, research and support, and is aimed at making online program delivery a part of every provider's mainstream operations. The strategy will ensure a streamlined and cost effective systematic approach to the broad scale implementation of educational technologies across the Victorian TAFE system.

The TAFE Virtual Campus (TAFE VC) is a key enabling objective of TAFE Online 2001. TAFE VC is an electronic services platform for use by Victorian TAFE providers to support all aspects of their work from electronic enrolments, fee collection and library access through to program delivery and management.

Mainstream use of the TAFE VC will result in all students using computers on an every-day basis as part of their training program so that they fully develop their technological literacy. It will benefit all TAFE students, not just those who are studying via the Internet.

The TAFE VC is providing the operating platform for trialing the concept of Learning Networks in community locations. The networks address the needs of learning in a flexible way through their focus on client needs including case management and student counselling. The trials encompass both country and metropolitan regions and cater to a diverse range of client groups.

## **Devolution and autonomy**

### **School education**

Since the inception of school councils in the late 1970s, Victoria has been at the forefront of devolving responsibility to schools. Moves through the 1980s to involve school councils in all areas of school operation, from the selection of principals to assuming responsibility for curriculum implementation and resource administration, were unprecedented in Australia.

The move in the 1990s towards consolidating the funding of schools into school global budgets based on enrolment was a further step in according schools with a relatively high level of autonomy. This, coupled with the Full Staffing Flexibility program, placed schools in a position where they could make many of the important decisions affecting their operation. Schools then had the flexibility and the autonomy they needed to be able to shape their own destiny. The move by some schools into auspicing pre-school, which occurred in 1998–99, exemplifies this.

The self governing schools program, which was taken up by fifty-one schools in 1999, has been replaced by a program that seeks to provide enhanced self management for all schools within a statewide framework.

## Training and further education

Victorian TAFE institutes are established as independent, publicly owned entities. They employ their own staff and are responsible for their own management within a framework of accountability to Government. This enables institutes to respond promptly and effectively to changing industry needs for relevant training and further education, as well as to individual demands. As a result, the institutes have developed distinct characteristics that reflect their industry base, their region and the nature of the courses they offer.

Traditionally, TAFE institutes have drawn most of their revenue from government. In recent years, however, in response to the growing and diverse training market, they have expanded their activities in the areas of fee-for-service and industry-funded training. On average, most TAFE institutes now generate about 25% of their total revenue through commercial activities.

TAFE institutes are not just an important part of public infrastructure, they play a vital role in the broader economic and social life of the State, particularly in rural and regional areas where they form a central component of community life.

To ensure a strong network of TAFE institutes is maintained, the Government has recently provided extra funding for TAFE institutes, with training in rural and regional areas receiving special attention. For example, an educational precinct is to be established at Churchill in the Latrobe Valley involving Monash University, Central Gippsland Institute of TAFE and the Gippsland Group Training Company; a new comprehensive Vocational Education and Training Centre will be established in Ballarat; and regional TAFE institutes will receive additional funding to take account of the additional costs they face.

## Accountability and performance

### School education

The accountability framework under which government schools operate is comprised of a school charter, an annual report and a triennial review. The school charter, which is developed by the school council, is essentially the performance agreement between the school and the government. Schools then report on their achievement against the charter annually, with these annual reports being submitted to DEET.

All government schools in Victoria then undergo a triennial school review. This review consists of two phases—a school self-assessment and an independent verification. The independent verification, the second phase, is undertaken by accredited reviewers—experienced former school leaders, education administrators, consultants and academics—sourced from a panel of companies that have been contracted to conduct school reviews in government schools. The school review enables agreement to be reached on a series of recommendations on a school's goals and plans for improvement that are subsequently embodied in the new charter. In 1998–99 a further 602 schools participated in a triennial review. More than 1300 schools have now completed each of the elements of the accountability cycle.

During the past three years, the experience of school reviews has resulted in:

- a shift in the emphasis from provision-oriented goals towards goals directed at improved outcomes;
- a willingness on the part of schools to set higher expectations and specific targets;
- a recognition of the importance of regular monitoring and assessment to provide a detailed profile of progress of all students;
- a shift in emphasis from multiple priorities to fewer more clearly defined outcomes-based priorities, particularly literacy, numeracy and information technology; and
- a recognition that improvement requires a whole school approach, with attention to developing common beliefs and understandings about student learning, classroom teaching programs, professional development for teachers, intervention strategies, home-school links and strong leadership and effective management.

Non-government schools have the option of accepting a review by the Registered Schools Board or of undertaking their own review in line with the self-evaluation model approved by the Board. About 60% of non-government schools have opted for the latter.

During 1998, benchmarking information was prepared and published in the areas of: student achievement for the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE); student achievement for Years Prep–10; and aspects of school management. The information covers the range of VCE studies provided by a school, including the number of alternative studies and the diversity and availability of studies for students. Each school's data is benchmarked against schools of broadly similar characteristics.

Also during 1998, data was collected in 600 primary schools from students in Years Prep–2 on the accuracy of oral reading of a standard unseen text. This data will enable schools to set progressive school-based targets while helping the Department to commit to statewide minimum standards. All schools participated in the data collection at the end of 1999.

In recent years, participation and apparent retention rates have been used as indicators of performance for school systems. Using participation as an indicator, Victoria has consistently outperformed all other States, and is above the overall Australian rate at all age levels. For example, Victoria has 54% of the population between the ages of 15 and 19 attending school, compared with 49.7% nationally.

Similarly, the Year 10–12 apparent retention rates show that Victoria has led all States since 1995. In 1998, Victoria's Year 10–12 apparent retention rate was 79.1%, compared with the national average of 74.1%.



The school audit program focuses on and checks the quality of a school's internal controls. Management reports are issued to school councils following the completion of the audits. The program is revised annually in light of feedback from schools and contract audit firms, and changes in school financial resource management environments. In 1999, audit contractors were provided with detailed financial benchmarks on all schools to assist their assessment of financial statements.

### **Training and further education**

TAFE Institutes operate independently within a broad framework of accountability to Government. Institutes enter performance agreements with the State Training Board which focus on outputs and quality of program delivery as well as outcomes in terms of student destination and client satisfaction. Similar performance agreements apply to other Registered Training Organisations funded by Government to deliver training and further education programs.

Performance reviews are undertaken with TAFE Institutes and other Registered Training Organisations to ensure compliance with the terms of performance agreements. The reviews focus on quality of outputs with the aim of achieving continuous improvement.

The performance of States and Territories in the national system is reported on annually by the Productivity Commission in its Report on Government Service Provision and by the Australian National Training Authority in its Annual National Report on Vocational Education and Training. Individual TAFE Institutes report annually to the Victorian Parliament.

### **International education**

International education and marketing activities contribute to improvement in education outcomes through greater inter-cultural understanding, foreign language proficiency and appreciation of the new global context for future education and work.

Through its international education activities, DEET established an extensive network of international agreements. These provide opportunities both to promote Victoria as a high-quality provider of education and training services and market the Department's own products and services.

The number of overseas students enrolled in government schools, a program which was initiated in 1995, has risen to more than 1000. Similarly, the number of overseas students in Victorian universities and TAFE institutes has increased over the past five years. According to International Development Programs Australia in 1999, a total of 32,863 overseas students were enrolled in Victorian universities, a 24 per cent increase between Semester 1, 1998 and Semester 1, 1999. Victorian universities now account for over 35.3 per cent of overseas students in Australian universities. The export of education is one of Victoria's largest export industries, generating approximately \$1.1 billion per year in export earnings, with the universities providing about 70% of this activity.

In 1998–99, approximately two thousand new or amended university courses were endorsed for CRICOS (Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students) registration for the delivery of higher education courses to overseas students.

Several universities have established offshore campuses and all are involved in cooperative projects with institutions in other parts of the world for student and staff exchanges, reciprocal course recognition, research and quality benchmarking.

## Continuing developments

Education and training in Victoria will continue to undergo significant change.

### School education

Government schools will continue to be self managing within a common funding framework. They will continue to receive the physical facilities that support an effective learning environment, access to modern learning and information technologies and staffing with fully skilled teachers.

Emphasis will be placed on attracting quality university graduates to enter the teaching profession. To achieve this, a number of scholarships—250 each year over the next four years—will be offered for high achieving graduates to undertake teacher training through the Diploma of Education and take up positions in government schools.

In recognition of the importance of quality teaching, an Institute of Teaching is to be established as an independent and representative professional body to advise on standards, qualifications and professional development. Through this Institute, teachers will be supported in updating their professional skills and working in new ways with a wide range of professionals. There will be a widening of the system of awards, which will service the dual purpose of recognising teaching excellence, while raising the public standard of the teaching profession.

There will also be a change in emphasis within the role of the principal to one of an educational leader. This will be accompanied by moving to reinstate permanent employment as the standard mode of employment in schools.

### Post compulsory education and training

A series of post-compulsory education and training options will be developed. These options will focus on the needs of students and ensure that a greater range of education, training, and employment pathways and support services is available to the individual. Post-compulsory education and training will be enhanced through the use of a planned approach to link schools, TAFE institutes, employers and communities.

The need that key industries in Victoria have for well-trained apprentices points to the need for additional support if TAFE institutes are to make apprenticeship opportunities available across the State. In particular, additional funding will be directed to regional TAFE institutes to compensate them for the small class sizes, the extra travel and the higher communications costs that make them more expensive to operate than their metropolitan counterparts.

The Government will also encourage additional employment and skills training by employing additional apprentices and trainees in the public sector, with an allocation for long-term unemployed young people; by providing additional apprenticeship and traineeship subsidies to employers, also with a bias towards the disadvantaged or long-term unemployed; and by providing an annual wage subsidy for apprentices and trainees recruited into occupations experiencing skill shortages.

The continuation of these reforms will advance Victoria on its path towards a world class education and training system, providing all Victorians with access to quality education and training, and lifelong learning opportunities.

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# 1

# Victoria in Perspective

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This chapter has been provided by the Department of Treasury and Finance.

## Overview

According to major economic indicators, the Victorian economy performed strongly in 1998–99.

Victorian state final demand grew much faster than the national average in 1998–99. Although employment growth slowed and then trended downward in the second half of 1998, it finished the financial year growing faster than the national average. Victorian exporters managed to weather the Asian economic slowdown by switching exports to other destinations. Victoria's net exports have begun improving since late 1998, partly reflecting the emerging economic recovery in East Asia.

Improved employment prospects and economic performance in Victoria, relative to the rest of Australia have seen the reversal of population losses to other states. Victoria recorded a net population gain from interstate in 1998 for the first time in over 20 years.

## Recent economic trends

Following a period of more moderate growth during 1997–98, Victorian state final demand grew by more than 1% in trend terms in every quarter of 1998–99 (graph 1.2). Spending growth was broadly-based across the private and public sectors. Consumer spending, construction and public investment were all robust.

After a pause in the second half of 1998, Victorian employment growth resumed in early 1999 and strengthened throughout the year. During 1998–99 the unemployment rate trended down, although it stabilised temporarily in the first half of 1999 as labour force participation began to rise.

The Consumer Price Index for Melbourne remained subdued during 1998–99, with the CPI increasing 0.9% between 1997–98 and 1998–99. Victorian wages growth was moderate during 1998–99. The Victorian wage cost index grew by 3.1% compared to 1997–98. National wages growth was of a similar magnitude.

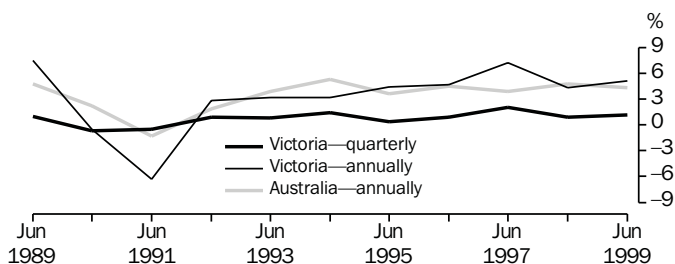
## 1.1 TRENDS IN ACTIVITY(a)

	1997–98r(b)	1998–99(b)
	%	%
<b>Expenditure &amp; output(c)</b>		
Final consumption expenditure		
Private	5.6	4.6
Government	3.2	2.0
Gross fixed capital expenditure(d)		
Private		
Dwellings	21.7	12.9
Non-dwelling construction	-9.2	15.4
Equipment	11.1	-6.1
Total private	12.1	5.2
Public	-2.3	8.1
State final demand	6.0	4.6
International trade in goods		
Exports	5.6	n.a.
Imports	8.6	n.a.
Gross State product	5.1	n.a.
<b>Employment &amp; inflation</b>		
Employment	1.5	1.9
Unemployment rate (end of period)	8.3	7.8
Consumer Price Index, Melbourne	-0.1	0.0

(a) Percentage change from previous period unless otherwise indicated. (b) Original data except for the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted). (c) Chain volume measures. (d) Trend data (abstracts from major sales of assets between the public and private sectors.)

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0); Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0); Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## 1.2 DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND GROWTH



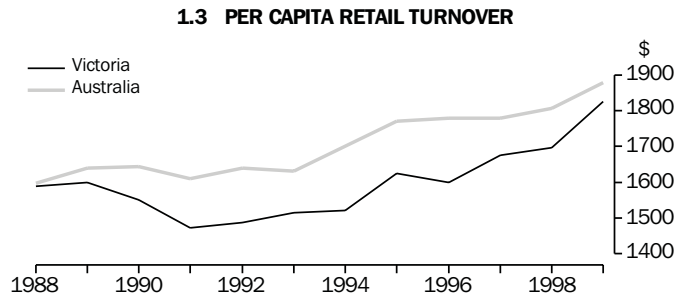
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0).

## Consumer spending

Victorian consumer spending was robust in 1998–99, after a period of slower growth in early 1998, recording 4.6% growth compared with 4.5% nationally. The strong consumer spending over recent years has been underpinned by rising employment, wealth effects associated with rising stock and real estate markets, and two interest rate reductions in late 1998.

Spending growth was particularly strong in the retail sector. Victorian retail turnover grew by 6.7% in 1998–99, compared with 3.4% nationally, and faster than in other state or territory. Clothing and hospitality sector spending grew especially rapidly. In contrast, sales of household goods have fallen in the last two years. The number of new motor vehicles registered in Victoria rose 7.3% to record levels in 1998–99.

Victorian retail spending per capita declined more sharply than in other states in the early 1990s recession, but its recent strong growth has moved it closer to the national average (graph 1.3).



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0); Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

## Housing sector

The continued net gain of people to Victoria from interstate and overseas, coupled with improved housing affordability, has encouraged strong dwelling investment growth over the past three years. Victorian private dwelling investment grew 12.9% in 1998–99, compared with 7.4% Australia-wide.

Growth in the value of residential building approvals (including alterations, additions and conversions) in Victoria has recovered following a slowdown in early 1999. Industry analysts consider that this may be due to construction being brought forward in order to avoid the impact of the GST on housing costs in July 2000.

Median house prices in Melbourne continued to grow strongly in 1998–99, being 25% higher than in 1996–97. Melbourne house prices grew 10.9% in the year to the June quarter 1999, compared with 5.8% nationally. The Melbourne rental market tightened again in late 1998, after softening somewhat over 1997–98.

## Business investment

The Victorian investment cycle appears to be entering a more mature phase. Private non-residential construction almost doubled in trend terms between its trough in 1991–92 and 1998–99. Private equipment investment declined between 1996–97 and 1997–98, although in 1998–99 it was more than double the 1991–92 level.

The investment “pipeline” in Victoria has shortened considerably over the past year. In the March quarter 1998 over seven months work remained to be done on existing engineering construction and non-residential building projects at current rates of activity; by the end of the June quarter 1999, this had declined to just over three months. This reflects the completion of a number of major projects. In particular, the Western link section of City Link was opened in August 1999, but a completion date for the Southern link had yet to be confirmed at the time of publication. Docklands Stadium is scheduled to open in March 2000. However, a number of other projects are yet to commence, including many in the Docklands precincts.

Other notable infrastructure projects in Victoria in 1999 included:

- expansion of Southland and Knox shopping centres;
- the expansion of Montell’s polypropylene plant at Geelong;
- expansion of car electronics manufacturing plants by Robert Bosch Australia;
- upgrading of the Calder and Goulburn Valley highways;
- the construction of a gas-fired power plant in Bairnsdale by Eastcoast Power;
- a multi-purpose venue at Melbourne Park;
- new premises for the Museum of Victoria; and
- construction of a gas pipeline by Envestra, between Berri (in South Australia) and Mildura.

Non-residential construction in regional Victoria remained largely unchanged in 1998–99. Strong growth in Shepparton (up 27%) and Bendigo (up 17%) was offset by declines in Geelong (down 9%) and Ballarat (down 5%). Residential accommodation and industrial construction in Shepparton more than doubled in 1998–99, while in Bendigo growth was driven by the retail sector, which almost doubled in the same period. Lower industrial construction was the main contributor to the declines in Geelong and Ballarat.



## Labour market

Although Victorian employment grew at a robust 1.9% in year-average terms in 1998–99, employment levels actually trended down between late 1998 and early 1999, before resuming a strong upward trend. The Victorian trend participation rate declined a full percentage point in the second half of 1998, in line with the weakening in the labour market at the time, but subsequently began to recover. The declining participation rate enabled the unemployment rate to decline from just over 8% in mid-1998 to around 7.5% in early 1999, despite slow employment growth. The unemployment rate was broadly unchanged during the first half of 1999 but has subsequently resumed its downward trend.

Strong employment growth in the Melbourne metropolitan area (2.3% in 1998–99) resulted in a decrease in the unemployment rate by 0.8 percentage points to 7.4% in 1998–99 in year-average terms. The largest falls were in the North West, Outer Western, North East and Outer Eastern suburbs, and the Mornington Peninsula. The unemployment rate outside the Melbourne Statistical Region fell by 0.7 percentage points to 8.6% in 1998–99 in year-average terms. Regional employment growth was patchy. Strong growth in the Goulburn/Ovens/Murray and Barwon/Western Districts contrasted with declining employment in the Loddon/Campaspe/Mallee region. Employment outside Melbourne was 0.5% higher in 1998–99 than in 1997–98.

## External sector

Victorian non-gold merchandise exports were largely unchanged in 1998–99. Declines in exports to East Asia were offset by rising exports to the US and Europe. Since the beginning of the Asian financial crisis in July 1997, Victorian merchandise exports to South East Asia and South Korea have fallen by 23%. These exports have been replaced by exports to the US (up 53%) and Europe (up 17%).

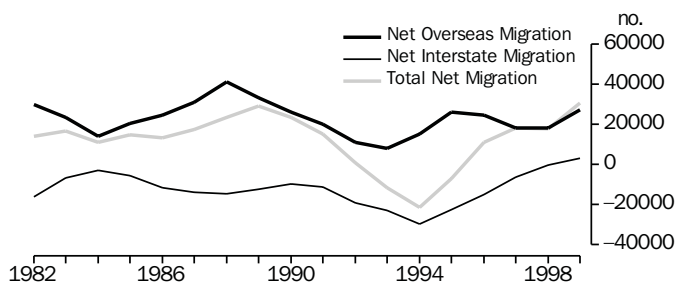
Victorian food exports rose 10% in 1998–99, but exports of other primary products declined by more than 20%; increased exports of simply and elaborately transformed manufactures offset reduced exports of non-gold mining products and other goods.

The recent partial recovery in South East Asia and South Korea is reflected in increased exports to this region. In the June quarter of 1999, Victorian exports to this region were 21% higher than the June quarter 1999.

## Demography

Between the June quarter 1991 and the March quarter 1995, Victoria lost a net 94,000 residents to other states. This outflow has been reversed and in the year ended June 1999, Victoria recorded a net gain of 3,975 people from interstate. 1998 was the first calendar year in over 20 years that Victoria gained population from the rest of Australia (graph 1.4).

#### 1.4 NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## References

### ABS sources

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (Cat. no. 5206.0)

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)

*Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0)

*Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0)

*Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0)

# 2 Climate and Natural Environment

## Overview

This chapter contains information about Victoria’s natural environment and climate.

## Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in the country, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size, and accounts for just 3% of Australia’s total area (table 2.1).

2.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Length of coastline km	Percentage of total area	Percentage of total population (as at 30 June 1999)(a)
Western Australia	2 529 880	20 780	32.89	9.8
Queensland	1 730 650	13 350	22.50	18.5
Northern Territory	1 349 130	10 950	17.54	1.0
South Australia	983 480	5 070	12.79	7.9
New South Wales	800 640	2 140	10.41	33.8
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>227 420</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Tasmania	68 400	4 880	0.89	2.5
Australian Capital Territory	2 360	. .	0.03	1.6
Australia(b)	7 692 030	59 740	100.00	100.00

(a) Total includes estimates for Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island Territories. (b) Total includes Jervis Bay.  
Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline database, 1993; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## Location

Wilson’s Promontory, latitude 39°08’S, longitude 146°22’30’’E, is the southernmost point of mainland Victoria and similarly of mainland Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River, latitude 33°59’S, longitude 140°58’E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37°31’S, longitude 149°58’E. The western boundary lies at longitude 140°58’E and extends from latitude 33°59’S to latitude 38°04’S, a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria’s longest river is the Goulburn, which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray River east of Echuca (table 2.2). The Goulburn is also the river with the greatest annual flow of water. (The Murray River flows in New South Wales, as the State boundary is the south bank of the river.)

2.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES

	Height		Length
Mountain	metres	River	km
Bogong	1 986	Goulburn	566
Feathertop	1 922	Glenelg	457
Nelse North	1 883	Loddon	381
Fainter South	1 877	Mitta Mitta	286
Loch	1 874	Hopkins	281

Source: E.S. Hills, *The Physiography of Victoria*, 4th edit.

Climate

The major topographical determinant of Victoria’s climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State, and rising to approximately 2,000 metres in the eastern half. This acts as a barrier to moist south-east and south-west winds, and together with its proximity to the coast, causes the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

To the south of Victoria, except for Tasmania and its islands, there is no land for 3,000 kilometres. This vast area of ocean has a moderating influence on Victoria’s climate in winter. Snow, which is a common winter occurrence at similar latitudes on the eastern seaboard of the great land masses of the northern hemisphere, is rare in Victoria below elevations of 600 metres. To the north of Victoria, the land mass of Australia becomes very hot in summer, and on several days at this time of year the temperature over the State may rise to between 35°C and 40°C, often with a strong northerly wind.

Across Victoria, the average number of days of rain in a year varies considerably. In the Otway Ranges there are over 200 days of rain, compared with an average 100 wet days a year experienced in regions approximately 160 kilometres inland from the coast. Average rainfall ranges from 250 millimetres for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 millimetres at Falls Creek in the Alps. District rainfall in Victoria is shown in table 2.3.

**2.3 RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS**

District	Year						Average(a)
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	
North Mallee	374	177	355	308	241	263	316
South Mallee	411	175	333	376	243	317	373
North Wimmera	448	221	432	431	292	358	424
South Wimmera	604	336	488	580	390	481	514
Lower North	541	268	462	425	284	388	443
Upper North	645	288	572	556	376	446	533
Lower Northeast	1 083	574	986	1 014	547	803	795
Upper Northeast	1 526	754	1 225	1 384	799	1 251	1 119
East Gippsland	771	698	862	747	551	856	764
West Gippsland	931	785	959	904	592	865	923
East Central	1 041	593	1 028	997	534	778	890
West Central	794	429	711	643	419	536	631
North Central	922	458	780	850	514	648	754
Western Plains	699	454	636	626	441	557	633
West Coast	794	687	762	838	633	650	783

(a) Average for 85 years 1913 to 1998.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

## Melbourne's weather

Melbourne's climate is temperate and variable, and moderate rainfall is received in most months. In summer, daytime temperatures average from 24°C to 26°C. In autumn and spring, they average near 20°C; while in winter, they average from 13°C to 15°C (table 2.4).

Situated about 60 kilometres from open ocean, the city has a climate midway between maritime and continental, although the extensive landlocked Port Phillip Bay has a moderating effect on temperatures in bayside areas. To illustrate, the bayside suburb of Black Rock has an average summer maximum temperature of 24.3°C. By contrast, the outer north eastern suburb of Watsonia has an average summer maximum of 26.1°C.

**2.4 AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE, Melbourne**

	Maximum	Minimum
	°C	°C
January	25.9	15.1
February	26.0	15.5
March	24.1	14.1
April	20.6	11.8
May	17.1	9.5
June	14.3	7.2
July	13.7	6.5
August	15.1	7.4
September	17.2	8.7
October	19.7	10.3
November	21.8	12.0
December	24.1	11.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February, when the average maximum temperature is 26°C (table 2.5). The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea, and away from the city where heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. This 'heat island' effect, which is a consequence of asphalt and concrete absorbing daytime warmth and radiating it back into the environment during night, is largely confined to the Central Business District (CBD). In the CBD, minimum temperatures are now mostly between 1°C and 2°C above those of most metropolitan locations.

The frequency of very low air temperatures varies widely across the Melbourne metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately 10 annual occurrences of 2°C or less around the Bay, but the frequency increases to over 20 in outer suburbs and to more than 30 a year in the more frost susceptible areas.

## 2.5 TEMPERATURE, Melbourne

	Air temperature daily readings (°C)			Extreme air temperature			
				Highest max.		Lowest min.	
	Mean max.	Mean min.	Mean	°C	Date of occurrence	°C	Date of occurrence
January	25.9	15.1	20.5	45.6	13/1/1939	5.6	28/1/1895
February	26.0	15.5	20.7	43.2	8/2/1983	4.6	24/2/1924
March	24.1	14.1	19.1	41.7	11/2/1940	2.8	17/3/1884
April	20.6	11.8	16.2	34.9	5/4/1938	1.6	24/4/1888
May	17.1	9.5	13.3	28.7	7/5/1905	-1.2	29/5/1916
June	14.3	7.2	10.7	22.4	2/6/1957	-2.2	11/6/1866
July	13.7	6.5	10.1	23.1	30/7/1975	-2.8	21/7/1869
August	15.1	7.4	11.3	26.5	29/8/1982	-2.1	11/8/1863
September	17.2	8.7	12.9	31.4	28/9/1928	-0.6	3/9/1940
October	19.7	10.3	15.0	36.9	24/10/1914	0.1	3/10/1871
November	21.8	12.0	16.9	40.9	27/11/1894	2.4	2/11/1896
December	24.1	13.7	18.9	43.7	15/12/1976	4.4	4/12/1870
Averages	20.0	11.0	15.5	..	..	..	..
Extremes	..	..	..	45.6	13/1/1939	-6.7	30/6/1829
	no.	no.	no.	no.		no.	
Years of record	30	30	30	144		144	

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

In Melbourne, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging about 55 millimetres per month with an annual average rainfall of 639 millimetres, falling over 143 days (table 2.6). Spring is slightly wetter than other seasons. Although the total amount of rain received is about the same for winter and summer, it falls on twice as many days in winter than it does in summer.

## 2.6 RAINFALL AND FOG, Melbourne

2.0 RAINFALL AND FOG, Melbourne									
Rainfall (mm)									Fog
	Greatest monthly			Least monthly		Greatest in one day			
	Mean days							Mean days	
Month	Mean monthly	no.	Amount	Year of occurrence	Amount	Year of occurrence	Amount	Date of occurrence	no.
January	47.1	7.9	176	1963	—	1932	108	29/1/1963	0.0
February	45.8	6.8	238	1972	—	1965	87	26/2/1946	0.3
March	43.5	9.4	191	1911	4	1934	90	5/3/1919	0.4
April	52.7	10.7	195	1960	—	1923	80	23/4/1960	1.1
May	67.8	14.5	142	1942	4	1934	51	15/5/1974	1.7
June	42.5	13.2	117	1991	8	1858	44	22/6/1904	2.3
July	48.8	14.8	178	1891	9	1979	74	12/7/1891	2.2
August	57.4	15.9	111	1939	12	1903	54	17/8/1881	1.2
September	53.0	14.0	201	1916	13	1907	59	23/9/1916	0.8
October	65.2	13.9	193	1869	7	1914	61	21/10/1953	0.5
November	56.9	11.8	206	1954	6	1895	73	21/11/1954	0.9
December	58.1	10.4	197	1993	2	1972	100	4/12/1954	0.2
Totals	638.8	143.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
Extremes	..	..	967	1916	332	1967	108	29/1/1963	..
	no.	no.	no.		no.		no.		no.
Years of record	30	30	144	..	144	..	144	..	30

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

The eastern suburbs are significantly wetter than the western suburbs. For example, Scoresby has an average annual rainfall of 901 millimetres, in contrast to Laverton's 569 millimetres. The relatively low rainfall to the west of the city is due to a combination of 'rain shadow' effects of the Otway Ranges and ranges in the Ballarat region. The relatively high rainfall to the east of the city is due to moisture in the predominant westerly wind stream condensing, as the stream approaches the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges.

Thunderstorms are more frequent during late spring and summer, when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection, than at other times of the year. In February 1972, 78 millimetres fell in one hour during a thunderstorm. Hail is observed more often during winter and spring.

The wind varies from day to night, and from season to season. Wind speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning prior to sunrise. It increases during the day as heating of the earth's surface induces turbulence in the wind stream. Examples of daily variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days; and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air from inland Victoria down valleys during the night and early morning towards Melbourne. These breezes are responsible for winds being more often from the north during winter, particularly during the morning; and from the south during summer, particularly during the afternoon. There is a marked tendency for the strongest winds to occur during late winter and early spring months. Dust storms and tornados are rare. However, on 8 February 1983, a dust storm reduced visibility in the city to 100 metres.

## Environment

This section has been provided by the EPA.

Recognition is increasing of the interdependency between people and environment. The health of the environment not only affects the quality of life experienced by people; it also determines the availability of the basic resources: air, water and land, which are essential for life.

In 1998, an Australian Bureau of Statistics survey collected information about people's views on environmental problems and protection. In Victoria, 71% of people expressed concern about environmental problems, the same proportion as when the survey was previously conducted in 1996. Air pollution remains the environmental problem of greatest concern (32%), followed by destruction of trees/ecosystems (23%), freshwater pollution (21%) and ocean/sea pollution (21%).

### Air

The EPA began monitoring air quality in Victoria in the early 1970s. Pollutants monitored include ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and fine particles, with more than 2 million measurements being made in 1998. For ozone (a major contributor to smog in summer) and particles (a major contributor to smog in autumn and winter) 99.97% and 99.84% of the analyses complied with the criteria set down in the State environment protection policy. For the remaining indicators, no measurements exceeding the criteria were recorded.

Melbourne's air quality rates well against international standards for cities of similar size. Motor vehicle emissions are a major contributor to smog, although fuel reduction burning and solid fuel combustion are also significant contributors to particle pollution during the cooler months.

### Water

From the upper reaches of catchments to the open coast, quality water is essential to human health and the maintenance of natural ecosystems. Urban, industrial and agricultural activities in our catchments can have a direct impact on the water quality of streams, rivers and coastal waters. The EPA, in conjunction with other State agencies, monitors the quality of water both in freshwater and marine environments throughout Victoria. A range of parameters are routinely measured to assess the key threats to water quality: excessive nutrients, sediments, toxicants and microbiological indicators. This data is benchmarked against attainment criteria set out in the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) and its schedules.

Overall, the attainment for most of these indicators in 1998 was similar to those for 1997. In freshwater environments, urban waterways such as the lower reaches of the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers, Kororoit Creek and the Dandenong Creek system continued to show the lowest levels of attainment. Nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations reached attainment levels at many sites. Increasing salinity continued to be a significant issue in many rivers and streams throughout Victoria. Heavy metal concentrations were generally low except at localised hotspots in urban waterways. Despite a wetter year in 1998 sediment levels were below attainment criteria.



Marine water quality in Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Gippsland Lakes was generally good. The long-term improvement in nutrient concentrations and water concentrations has been maintained throughout 1998. In Port Phillip Bay attainment for heavy metal concentrations rated only as medium due to persistent high concentrations of arsenic, that is most probably of natural origin. The suitability of waters at beaches around Port Phillip Bay was overall very good, with only a few short-term excessive measurements following significant rainfall.

Land

Land is a vital element of the environment. It provides the base for food production, homes, industrial and commercial developments, and a range of other social and recreational activities. Land-use practices are important in maintaining and improving the quality of the environment whilst also meeting the economic and social needs of the community.

As a consequence of changing land use, an increasing number of contaminated sites are being identified and remediated. Much of this has resulted from the redevelopment of inner urban industrial areas for residential use. Sites that are found to threaten the health of people using them, or which have off-site impacts, are monitored by the EPA. The Priority Sites Register lists sites that may be subject to clean-up under Environment Protection Authority direction. At July 1999, there were 12 such sites registered in Victoria.

The EPA also administers a system for independent audit of contaminated sites. Suitably qualified and experienced professionals are appointed as Environmental Auditors (Contaminated Land) under Section 57 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1970* ('the Act'). These auditors conduct independent reviews of the environmental quality of sites in accordance with Section 57AA of the Act. At the completion of a statutory audit, an auditor may issue either a Certificate of Environmental Audit, or a Statement of Environmental Audit. These documents contain advice relating to the suitability of land for its current and intended future use. Copies of these documents are retained by the EPA and are also provided to the relevant planning authority for use in planning amendments and related approvals. Table 2.7 provides data relating to the number of Certificates and Statements of Environmental Audits issued since the commencement of the environmental audit system in 1990.

2.7 SECTION 57AA ENVIRONMENT AUDITS (CONTAMINATED LAND)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Certificates issued	53	47	44	60	52
Statements issued	30	53	47	81	81
Total audits finalised	83	100	91	141	133

Source: Environment Protection Authority.

Deforestation and agricultural practices can have a significant impact on the environment, contributing to soil salinity, erosion and to turbidity, through siltation, in our waterways. The Department of Natural Resources and Environment are implementing education and revegetation programs, along with changes to agricultural practices to redress these problems.

## Waste management

Governments in Australia are committed to reducing waste through avoidance, reuse and recycling. Local government is responsible for provision of domestic waste management services such as garbage collection, and also provides local recycling programs. The Environment Protection Authority is working with local councils and other bodies to promote waste reduction, and in conjunction with EcoRecycle Victoria to improve the efficiency of kerbside recycling collections.

Improvements are also being made to the planning and management of landfill sites in Victoria through rationalisation of waste management across the State. As from May 1997, all municipalities are members of regional waste management groups responsible for regional waste planning and coordination. Table 2.8 shows the total waste to landfill in Victoria.

**2.8 TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL**

	'000 tonnes
1992-93	3 558
1993-94	3 620
1994-95	3 589
1995-96	3 508
1996-97	3 504
1997-98(a)	5 532

(a) The 1997-98 figure is for all of Victoria, whereas the previous years figures are for the Melbourne metropolitan area and major provincial centres.

Source: Environment Protection Authority.

In Victoria a strong emphasis is placed on avoiding the generation of and promoting the recycling of wastes. Programs sponsored by the EPA, EcoRecycle Victoria, Business Victoria and Energy Efficiency Victoria are aimed at demonstrating the environmental and economic benefits of waste avoidance and recycling to industry. The average household garbage put out over the last five years has varied, from a low of 11kg in 1994, to 13.9kg in 1998 (table 2.9). In contrast, the average household recycling put out has shown a steady increase, from 2.2kg in 1993 and 1994, to 4.6kg in 1998.

**2.9 HOUSEHOLD WASTE(a)**

	Average household garbage put out	Average household recycling put out
	kg.	kg.
1993	12.4	2.2
1994	11.0	2.2
1995	12.8	3.3
1996	12.4	4.0
1997	11.9	4.3
1998	13.9	4.6

(a) Data are for average put out per presentation. Data is calculated per presentation, as garbage collection methods vary across municipalities, making weekly, fortnightly calculations of put out difficult.

Source: Beverage Industry Environment Council.

To bolster the recycling of post consumer packaging waste, Victoria led the development of the National Packaging Covenant and supporting the National Environment Protection Measure for used packaging, both of which were signed off by government and the packaging industry in 1999.

## References

### ABS sources

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0)

### Non-ABS sources

AUSLIG, *100K Coastline Database*, 1993

Beverage Industry Environment Council.

Bureau of Meteorology.

Environment Protection Authority.

E.S. Hills, *The Physiography of Victoria*, 4th edition.



## Overview

There are three levels of government conducted within Australia. The Commonwealth Government, State or Territory, and Local Governments coordinate and manage different aspects of policy, planning and administration associated with legislature, regulation and service delivery. Information in this chapter relates to the system of government administered in Victoria at State and local levels.

## Victorian constitution and government

Victoria has been self-governed since 1851, with its first parliament formed in 1856. On 1 January 1901, Victoria ceased to be an independent colony and became a State of the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia.

Under the Victorian Constitution the Parliament of Victoria comprises the Crown (Governor of Victoria), Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The term of a Parliament is currently three years (minimum), with a mandatory general election required to take place during the fourth year.

The Governor is appointed for a five-year term. The current Victorian Governor is the Hon. Sir James Gobbo. His term is due to expire in April 2001.

The Victorian Government Ministry, comprising the Premier and ministers, is drawn from both houses of Parliament. The support of a majority of Lower House members is required to form and empower the ministry to govern. The Premier of Victoria is government leader in Parliament. Government ministers assume a range of ministerial and portfolio responsibilities relating to administration and provision of services to the people of Victoria.

The Victorian Government has responsibilities to manage the State's finances; provide a range of services including health, education and public transport; and administer responsibilities such as law and order, agricultural development, State-based public utilities, and urban and regional development. The primary source of revenue for funding services is derived from Commonwealth government grants and State government taxes.

## The Legislative Assembly

There are currently 88 Legislative Assembly members, each representing the constituents of a single Electoral District. Members are elected for the term of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly or Lower House is also known as the seat of Government. The political party (or group of parliamentarians) who control the majority of support in the Legislative Assembly can form Government.

The State Premier is the leader of the Lower House majority. The official opposition is the largest grouping or political party which opposes the Government. The Legislative Assembly Presiding Officer is known as the Speaker. The Speaker is responsible for conduct of the Lower House and, along with the Upper House Presiding Officer, represents Parliament on official and ceremonial occasions.

### **The Legislative Council**

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two Councillors for each province). Legislative Council members are elected for two terms of Parliament. Half the Council members are required to face re-election at any general election.

The Legislative Council is often referred to as the 'House of Review', and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion' or review of bills and measures proposed by the Lower House. The Legislative Council Presiding Officer is known as Council President.

### **Victorian Government Ministry**

On 18th September 1999 simultaneous elections were held in Victoria for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. Due to the untimely death, on the same day, of Peter McLellan, MLA for Frankston East, a by-election was held on 16th October 1999. As a result of this by-election, the Australian Labor Party, led by the Hon. Steve Bracks, held 42 seats, and signed a "Memorandum of Understanding" on 18th October 1999 with three Independent Members of Parliament. This resulted in the formation of a minority Labor government in Victoria. The new Bracks Ministry was formally sworn in on 20th October 1999.

The state of the parties as of October 1999 was:

Legislative Council (Upper House): Liberal Party 24 seats, Australian Labor Party 14 seats, National Party 6 seats.

Legislative Assembly (Lower House): Australian Labor Party 42 seats, Liberal Party 36 seats, National Party 7 seats, Independents 3 seats.

### **Legislative Assembly**

The new Bracks Ministry consisted of the following members:

The Hon. Steve Bracks: Premier, Treasurer, Minister for Multicultural Affairs

The Hon. John Thwaites: Deputy Premier, Minister for Health, Minister for Planning

The Hon. Peter Batchelor: Minister for Transport

The Hon. John Brumby: Minister for Finance, Assistant Treasurer, Minister for State and Regional Development

The Hon. Bob Cameron: Minister for Local Government, Minister for Work Cover, Minister Assisting the Minister for Transport regarding Roads

The Hon. Christine Campbell: Minister for Community Services

The Hon. Mary Delahunty: Minister for Education, Minister for Arts

The Hon. Sherryl Garbutt: Minister for Environment and Conservation,  
Minister for Women's Affairs

The Hon. Andre Haermeyer: Minister for Police and Emergency Services,  
Minister for Corrections

The Hon. Keith Hamilton: Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Aboriginal  
Affairs

The Hon. Rob Hulls: Attorney General, Minister for Manufacturing  
Industry, Minister for Racing

The Hon. Lynne Kosky: Minister for Post Compulsory Education, Training  
and Employment

The Hon. John Pandazopoulos: Minister for Gaming, Minister for Major  
Projects and Tourism, Minister Assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs

The Hon. Bronwyn Pike: Minister for Housing, Minister for Aged Care,  
Minister Assisting the Minister for Health

### **Legislative Council**

The Hon. Candy Broad: Minister for Energy and Resources, Minister for  
Ports, Minister Assisting the Minister for State and Regional Development  
regarding State Development

The Hon. Monica Gould: Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister  
Assisting the Minister for WorkCover

The Hon. Justin Madden: Minister for Sport and Recreation, Minister for  
Youth Affairs, Minister Assisting the Minister for Planning

The Hon. Marsha Thomson: Minister for Small Business, Minister for  
Consumer Affairs

### **Parliamentary committees**

An important component of the parliamentary process is the work conducted by parliamentary committees. Parliament may form committees to examine particular issues of interest to Parliament. Such committees may be either 'standing' committees, which exist for the life of Parliament, or 'select' committees, which exist for the duration of a particular investigation.

Currently, there are eight standing committees, known in Parliament as joint investigatory committees, and comprise both government and opposition members from both houses. While investigating particular issues, parliamentary committees examine information from many sources, including public submissions. This process of investigation, consultation and debate provides substantial input to the formation of new legislation.

The joint investigatory committees are as follows:

Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee  
 Economic Development Committee  
 Environment and Natural Resources Committee  
 Family and Community Development Committee  
 Law Reform Committee  
 Public Accounts and Estimates Committee  
 Road Safety Committee  
 Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

**Victorian  
 government  
 departments  
 and statutory  
 authorities**

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities administer legislation, implement government policy, provide policy advice to government, and supply goods and services within Victoria. At January 2000, there were eight Victorian government departments:

Department of Premier and Cabinet, including: Multicultural Affairs; Arts Victoria; Ombudsman; Auditor General; Office of the Governor; Chief Parliamentary Counsel; Public Service Commission; and Cabinet Office.

Department of Treasury and Finance, including: Budget and Financial Management; Commercial Policy and Projects; Economic and Financial Policy; Strategic Management; Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority; and State Revenue Office.

Department of State and Regional Development, including: Business and Regional Development; Tourism Victoria; Multimedia Victoria; Small Business and Regulation Reform; Sport and Recreation Victoria; Office of Major Projects; State Development Policy; and Business Services and Marketing.

Department of Education, Employment and Training, including: Schools, Training and Further Education; Strategic Planning and Administrative Services; Higher Education; and Review.

Department of Human Services, including: Aboriginal Affairs; Housing; Acute Health; Public Health; Aged, Community and Mental Health; Youth and Family Services; Rural Health; and Disability Services.

Department of Justice, including: Attorney-General's Policy Division; Women's Affairs; Fair Trading and Business Affairs; Policy and Emergency Services; Corrections; Courts, Tribunals and Registries Division; Births, Deaths and Marriages; and Justice Operations.

Department of Infrastructure, including: Contracts, Regulation and Compliance Services; Local Government, Planning, and Market Information Services; and Strategic Planning and Economic Services.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment, including: Catchment Management and Sustainable Agriculture; Primary Industries; Minerals and Petroleum; Forests Service; Parks, Flora and Fauna; and Land Victoria.



## Local government administration

### Structure of local government

As at 30 June 1999, there were 78 local government (municipal) districts in Victoria, comprised of 31 city councils (including 4 greater cities), 6 rural cities, 40 shires and 1 borough. These local government areas are governed by elected councils, except for Melton Shire Council which is administered by commissioners. There will be a poll of Melton voters in October 2001 to determine whether the Council should continue to be administered by commissioners.

There are several unincorporated areas of Victoria (i.e. not part of a municipality). These include: land within an alpine resort (seven alpine resorts have been declared under the *Alpine Resorts Act 1983*); French Island, situated in Westernport Bay (154 square kilometres); Lady Julia Percy Island, located off Port Fairy (1.3 square kilometres); Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres); and Gippsland Lakes (part, 309 square kilometres).

### Setting of rates and charges

The *Local Government Act 1989* includes provisions whereby the Minister may limit income raised by councils from rates and charges. Since the 1998–99 financial year the application of the power has been relaxed and councils have been provided with guidelines in the form of a broad policy framework to assist them where they want to consider increases in the amount of income to be raised by rates and charges.

As at 30 June 1999, the overall level of local government rates and charges in Victoria remained below that which applied in 1993–94 when major restructuring of the sector reduced the number of councils from 210 to 78.

### Performance management system

The Statewide framework of performance indicators was launched in February 1998, comprising annual plan and comparative indicators.

Annual plan indicators are higher level, audited, corporate performance measures that cover financial performance, community satisfaction, rates management, capital expenditure and operating costs. Each council sets targets in its Business Plan for each of the annual plan indicators. At the end of each financial year, councils report performance against these targets in a performance statement included in the annual report.

Comparative indicators are service specific performance measures of unit costs and service quality covering major services provided by councils as well as council administration and customer service. The objective of the comparative indicators is to facilitate an understanding of indicative best practice and encourage benchmarking across “like groups” as part of continuous process improvement with individual councils.

## Functions of council

The functions of a council relate to its roles in providing good governance and equitable and appropriate services for its municipal district. Its functions include:

- general public services (waste management; local fire, safety and emergency services; parking and traffic control; animal control; information services);
- planning and land use control (building control; environmental protection; plant control);
- infrastructure (construction and maintenance of local roads; bridges; lighting and drainage);
- health, welfare and community services (services for families; the aged and other groups in the community; health and food premises' inspection services);
- recreational and cultural services (parks and gardens; libraries and museums; sport, leisure and arts facilities); and
- economic development, including tourism.

## References

### Non-ABS sources

Department of Premier and Cabinet, Information Victoria.

Department of Infrastructure, Local Government Branch.

Parliament of Victoria, Library.

### Internet

Victorian Government <http://www.vic.gov.au>

## Overview

Population statistics underpin discussion of a wide range of issues including immigration, cultural and language diversity, ageing, and population sustainability. The changing size and distribution of Victoria's population has implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and the labour market.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes two types of data on resident population in Australia: counts from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and intercensal estimates of population. Estimated resident population (ERP) is the official estimate of resident population for a given area. It adjusts the census count (by place of usual residence) for census undercount, interstate and overseas migration, births and deaths.

This chapter examines population density, components of population increase, population projections and age distribution. Also included are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces, as well as data on the Indigenous population.

## Population

At June 1999, the population of Victoria was 4,712,200 (table 4.1). The Victorian population comprised 24.8% of the Australian total, which was 18,966,800. The rate of population increase in Victoria between June 1998 and June 1999 was 1.2%, compared to 1.3% nationally. Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 20.7 persons per square kilometre, compared with the Australian average of 2.5 persons.

An estimated 3,367,005 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division at June 1998, representing 72.3% of the Victorian population.

### 4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY

	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Area	km <sup>2</sup>	227 420	7 692 030
Estimated resident population at June 30			
1994	'000	4 487.6	17 854.7
1998	'000	4 654.9	18 730.4
1999	'000	4 712.2	18 966.8
Increase in population from 1998 to 1999	%	1.2	1.3
Persons per square kilometre (1999)	no.	20.7	2.5
Victorian population as a proportion of Australian population (at 1998)	%	24.8	n.a.

Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline Database; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## Population increase

Table 4.2 presents data on the components of population increase, which are natural increase (number by which live births exceed deaths in State of usual residence) and net migration (both from interstate and overseas). In recent years, the rate of natural increase in Victoria has fallen steadily, and was 0.6% for the year ended June 1999. Annual net migration loss from Victoria was 18,497 for the year ended June 1994. Since this time, the trend has been toward an increasing net migration gain, reaching 30,989 for the year ended June 1999. This has been the result of declining net interstate migration losses, which in 1998 became a net gain for the first time since 1971.

### 4.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase	Net migration			Total population increase
		Overseas(a)	Interstate	Total	
1994	32 576	10 698	-29 195	-18 497	15 183
1995	31 346	19 295	-22 020	-2 725	29 817
1996	28 497	25 692	-12 800	12 892	42 768
1997r	28 662	21 080	-4 687	16 393	45 055
1998	27 720	20 801	1 206	22 007	49 727
1999	26 247	27 014	3 975	30 989	57 236

(a) Comprises permanent and long-term migration, plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1997. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns, because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to Queensland and New South Wales.

In the year to 30 June 1998, 35.8% of arrivals to Victoria were from New South Wales and 26.7% from Queensland (table 4.3). Victoria had a net migration loss to Queensland, Western Australia and Northern Territory.

### 4.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	12 months ended			
	June 1997r		June 1998	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	23 728	23 774	24 503	22 932
Queensland	18 104	23 401	18 279	21 025
South Australia	9 065	7 811	9 212	7 615
Western Australia	6 785	8 366	7 136	7 880
Tasmania	3 906	2 844	4 231	2 913
Northern Territory	2 293	2 864	2 365	2 715
Australian Capital Territory	2 628	2 136	2 716	2 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 509</b>	<b>71 196</b>	<b>68 442</b>	<b>67 236</b>

Source: Migration Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).

## Overseas migration

Table 4.4 presents data showing the number of permanent settler arrivals who intended to live in Victoria. This comprises persons who state an intention to settle permanently, as well as Australian residents who have lived overseas for more than 12 months. Figures in tables 4.4 and 4.5 should not be confused with net overseas migration figures in table 4.2.

In 1998–99, 17,290 persons fell into this category, a 10.4% increase on the 1997–98 figure of 16,230. Overall, 20.5% of permanent settler arrivals to Australia in 1998–99 intended to live in Victoria. The main source countries of permanent settler arrivals in 1998–99 were New Zealand (3,800 persons), China (1,340 persons) and the United Kingdom (1,040 persons). On a regional basis, 35% of permanent settler arrivals were previously residents of Asian countries.

### 4.4 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS, State of intended residence Victoria(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1998–99 Australia
Country and region of origin	no.	no.	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica				
New Zealand	2 470	2 840	3 800	24 310
Other	328	297	263	1 905
Total	2 800	3 140	4 070	26 240
Europe and the Former USSR				
United Kingdom	1 340	1 220	1 040	7 210
Germany	240	290	550	1 760
Former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro(a)	560	630	480	1 640
Other	2 679	2 101	1 775	6 353
Total	4 830	4 240	3 850	16 990
Middle East and North Africa	1 710	1 460	1 600	5 060
Southeast Asia				
Philippines	590	520	510	3 060
Indonesia	270	340	500	2 530
Malaysia	410	260	450	1 550
Singapore	310	220	410	1 690
Other	1 080	1 045	1 300	3 330
Total	2 880	2 380	2 960	11 950
Northeast Asia				
China	1 630	900	1 340	4 970
Hong Kong	900	640	420	2 520
Other	345	351	340	2 565
Total	2 880	1 910	2 080	10 040
Southern Asia				
India	620	730	520	1 770
Other	760	720	580	2 010
Total	1 380	1 440	1 100	3 770
Total Americas	790	620	540	2 730
Africa (excl North Africa)				
South Africa	470	480	430	5 070
Other	486	553	459	1 449
Total	950	1 040	910	6 550
Other and not stated	40	3	170	820
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>18 270</b>	<b>16 230</b>	<b>17 290</b>	<b>84 150</b>

(a) All cells in this table have been made confidential by graduated random rounding. (b) Components may not equal totals due to rounding. (c) Includes other and not stated.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

The number of permanent departures has increased in the last few years. In 1998–99, 6,880 persons previously resident in Victoria left Australia on a permanent basis (table 4.5). This represented a 9.7% increase on the 1997–98 figure of 6,270, and a 17.2% increase on the 1996–97 figure of 5,870. In 1998–99, former Victorian residents comprised 19.6% of Australians departing the country permanently, and the main countries of destination were New Zealand (1,260 persons), United Kingdom (1,230) and United States of America (980).

#### 4.5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Previous State of residence Victoria(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1998–99 Australia
Country and region of destination	no.	no.	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica				
New Zealand	1 410	1 430	1 260	7 460
Other	111	74	123	1 145
Total	1 520	1 500	1 390	8 620
Europe and the Former USSR				
United Kingdom	990	1 130	1 230	6 790
Other	1 030	1 084	1 016	3 995
Total	2 030	2 230	2 230	10 780
Middle East and North Africa	360	340	350	1 280
Southeast Asia				
Singapore	150	160	290	1 260
Other	345	450	450	2 160
Total	480	600	730	3 430
Northeast Asia				
China	150	200	200	1 080
Hong Kong	380	420	520	2 840
Other	62	82	149	1 245
Total	570	700	860	5 180
Southern Asia	45	40	45	160
Americas				
Canada	160	140	180	850
United States of America	580	610	980	4 250
Other	73	50	73	350
Total	810	810	1 230	5 430
Africa (excluding North Africa)	50	45	35	300
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>5 870</b>	<b>6 270</b>	<b>6 880</b>	<b>35 180</b>

(a) All cells in this table have been made confidential by graduated random rounding. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding. (c) Includes other and not stated.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

## Population projections

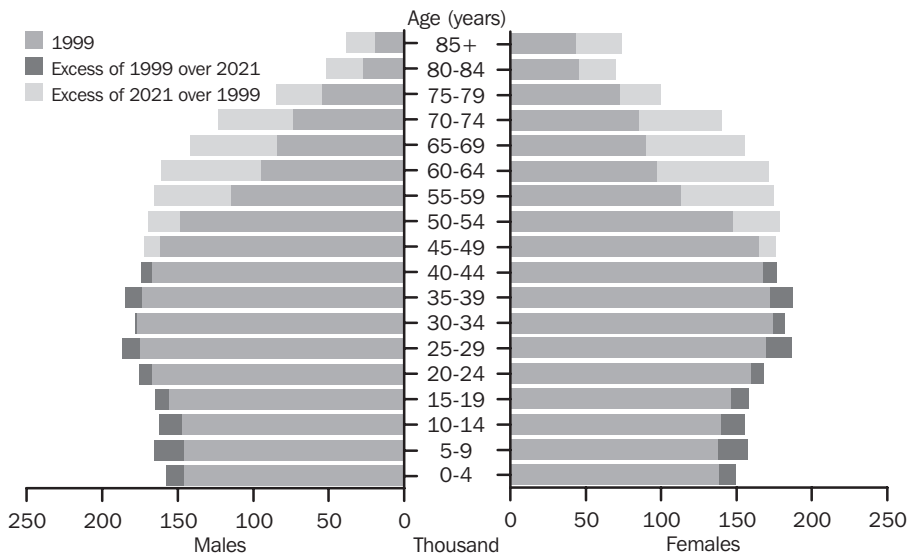
The following projections are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5.0 million by 2011, and grow to 5.2 million by 2021, at which time the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division is expected to reach 3.9 million. By comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 21.3 million in 2011, and reach 23.1 million in 2021.

Age distribution

In 1999, 20.1% of Victorians were aged under 15 years, and 12.7% were 65 years or over (graph 4.6 and table 4.7). Using the assumptions mentioned above, in 2021 these proportions are expected to be 16.4% and 18.8% respectively. In numerical terms, the growth in the population aged 65 years and over is substantial—in 1999, there were 598,531 persons in this age group, but by 2021 they are expected to number around 978,000.

By 2051, the ageing of the population is expected to be more pronounced under the assumptions used here. The proportion of the population aged under 15 years is expected to be 14.8%, compared to 25.7% for those aged 65 years and over.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 1999 AND PROJECTED POPULATION 2021



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat no. 3101.0) and Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0).

## 4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age—30 June 1999p

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	158 036	6.8	149 313	6.3	307 349	6.5
5–9	165 941	7.1	157 744	6.6	323 685	6.9
10–14	162 118	7.0	155 219	6.5	317 337	6.7
15–19	165 087	7.1	158 295	6.6	323 382	6.9
20–24	175 524	7.5	168 210	7.1	343 734	7.3
25–29	187 003	8.0	186 692	7.8	373 695	7.9
30–34	178 010	7.6	181 766	7.6	359 776	7.6
35–39	184 853	7.9	187 411	7.9	372 264	7.9
40–44	174 171	7.5	176 657	7.4	350 828	7.4
45–49	161 472	6.9	164 662	6.9	326 134	6.9
50–54	148 423	6.4	147 747	6.2	296 170	6.3
55–59	114 723	4.9	113 070	4.7	227 793	4.8
60–64	94 698	4.1	96 797	4.1	191 495	4.1
65–69	84 785	3.6	89 940	3.8	174 725	3.7
70–74	73 869	3.2	85 577	3.6	159 446	3.4
75–79	54 131	2.3	73 485	3.1	127 616	2.7
80–84	27 636	1.2	45 461	1.9	73 097	1.6
85 and over	19 629	0.8	44 018	1.8	63 647	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 330 109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 382 064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 712 173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## Vital statistics

## 4.8 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS—1998

Particulars	Victoria	Australia
<b>Live births</b>		
Males	31 303	128 016
Females	29 189	121 600
Persons		
Number	60 492	249 616
Rate(a)	13.0	13.3
<b>Deaths</b>		
Males	16 407	67 073
Females	15 600	60 129
Persons		
Number	32 007	127 202
Rate(a)	6.9	6.8
<b>Infant deaths</b>	283	1 252
<b>Perinatal deaths(b)</b>		
Number	470	2 090
Rate(c)	7.7	8.3
<b>Marriages</b>		
Number	26 372	110 598
Rate(a)	5.7	5.9
<b>Divorces</b>		
Number	12 307	51 370
Rate(a)	2.6	2.7

(a) Number per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 estimated resident population. (b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths. (c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

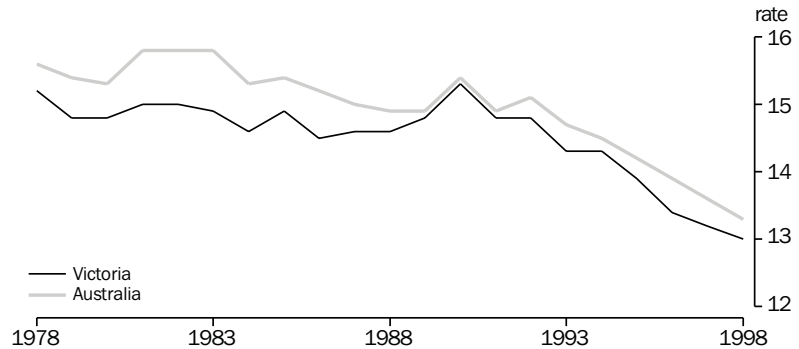
Source: Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2); Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0).



## Births

There were 60,492 live births registered to women resident in Victoria during 1998, a slight decrease on 1997 registrations (graph 4.9 and table 4.10). This represented 24% of total Australian births.

**4.9 CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a)**



(a) Per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

The upward trend of ex-nuptial births continued in 1998, with 23.3% of births classified as ex-nuptial, compared to 22.3% recorded in 1997 (table 4.10). The median age of mothers giving birth (all confinements) was 30.2 years, with a median marriage duration of 2.7 years before first-born births.

**4.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS**

Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Live births							
Males	no.	32 793	32 904	32 108	31 587	31 248	31 303
Females	no.	31 256	31 070	30 483	29 556	29 484	29 189
Persons	no.	64 049	63 974	62 591	61 143	60 732	60 492
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	104.9	105.9	105.3	106.9	106.0	107.2
Birth rate(b)	rate	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.0
Nuptial births	no.	51 420	50 860	48 962	47 933	47 191	46 391
Ex-nuptial births	no.	12 629	13 114	13 629	13 210	13 541	14 101
Ex-nuptial births as proportion of total live births	%	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.3
Confinements	no.	63 172	63 085	61 685	60 294	59 804	59 531
Median age of mother for all confinements	years	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.2
Median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements	years	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## Deaths

There were 32,007 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1998, of which 16,407 were male and 15,600 were female. This represented a decrease of 3.8% over 1997 (table 4.11 and graph 4.12). The 1998 crude death rate was 6.9 deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, a significant decrease over the rate for the years 1994 to 1997. The median age at death was 75.0 years for males and 81.7 years for females. The infant mortality rate was 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, marginally lower than the rate of 4.9 recorded in 1997.

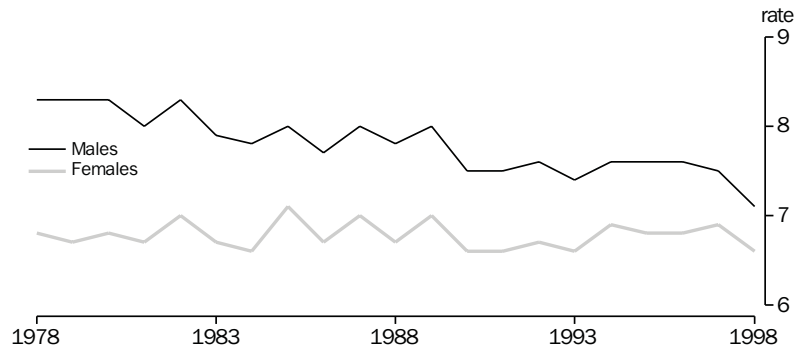
### 4.11 SUMMARY OF DEATHS

Particulars	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Deaths						
Males	16 389	16 765	16 960	17 009	17 122	16 407
Females	14 808	15 588	15 465	15 717	16 139	15 600
Persons	31 197	32 353	32 425	32 726	33 261	32 007
Sex ratio(a)	110.7	107.6	109.7	108.2	106.1	105.2
Standardised death rate(b)						
Males	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.4
Females	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6
Persons	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8
Crude death rate(c)						
Males	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1
Females	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.6
Persons	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9
Infant deaths						
Males	200	189	161	179	158	152
Females	147	138	147	129	142	131
Persons	347	327	308	308	300	283
Infant mortality rate(d)	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7
Perinatal deaths(e)						
Males	307	361	331	312	287	244
Females	242	240	251	230	235	226
Persons	549	601	582	542	522	470
Perinatal death rate(f)	8.5	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.7
Median age at death (years)						
Males	73.5	74.0	73.9	74.7	74.7	75.0
Females	80.1	80.6	80.9	81.3	81.4	81.7

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. (b) The overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. (c) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 estimated resident population. (d) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (e) Prior to 1997, perinatal deaths data have been based upon the World Health Organisation definition. This definition included all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or of gestational age 22 weeks. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. Perinatal deaths data prior to 1998 have been revised according to this new definition. (f) Still births (fetal) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1,000 live births plus still births combined.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## 4.12 CRUDE DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of given age and sex might expect to live, if the age-specific death rates of the given year continued throughout his or her lifetime. A child born during 1996–98 to a mother resident in Victoria has a life expectancy of 81.7 years if female and 76.3 years if male (table 4.13). A woman aged 40 in 1996–98 has a life expectancy of a further 42.8 years, and a man of the same age 38.3 years.

## 4.13 LIFE EXPECTANCY—1996–98(a)

	Males	Females
Age (years)	years	years
0	76.3	81.7
5	71.8	77.1
10	66.8	72.2
15	61.9	67.2
20	57.1	62.3
25	52.4	57.4
30	47.7	52.5
35	43.0	47.7
40	38.3	42.8
45	33.6	38.0
50	28.9	33.3
55	24.5	28.7
60	20.3	24.3
65	16.4	20.0
70	12.9	16.0
75	9.9	12.3
80	7.4	9.1
85	5.4	6.5
90	4.1	4.6
95	3.4	3.4

(a) Life tables are based on three years worth of data in order to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## Marriages

In 1998, there were 26,372 marriages registered in Victoria, a 4% increase on 1997 (table 4.14). This represents the first increase in the number of marriages registered per year since 1988 when it reached a peak of 30,687. This increase in numbers is also reflected in the crude marriage rate which has increased from 5.5 marriages per 1,000 population in 1997 to 5.7 in 1998. Of total marriages, 69% were first marriages for both partners, 17% a first for one partner, and 14% a remarriage for both partners.

**4.14 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES**

Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
First marriage both partners	no.	19 195	19 078	18 752	18 026	17 666	18 221
First marriage one partner	no.	4 737	4 443	4 458	4 546	4 485	4 573
Remarriage both partners	no.	3 486	3 453	3 397	3 502	3 305	3 578
<i>Total marriages</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>27 418</i>	<i>26 974</i>	<i>26 607</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>	<i>26 372</i>
Crude marriage(a)	rate	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7
Performed by ministers of religion							
Marriages	no.	16 613	16 153	n.a.	14 415	14 004	13 803
Proportion of all marriages	%	60.6	59.9	n.a.	55.3	55.0	52.3

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 estimated resident population.

Source: Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## Divorces

There were 12,307 divorces granted in Victoria during 1998, a decrease of 1.3% on the number granted in 1997 (table 4.15). There were 2.6 divorces per 1,000 population, with a median interval of 7.8 years between marriage and separation. The median duration of marriages was 10.9 years. Divorces involving children decreased by 5.7% from 1997 to 1998, and represented 51% of total divorces granted in 1998.

**4.15 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES**

Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1995(a)	1996	1997	1998
Divorces granted	no.	11 050	11 320	11 838	12 491	12 463	12 307
Crude divorce(b)	rate	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6
Median duration of marriage	years	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8
Divorces of persons involving children							
Divorces	no.	5 905	6 075	n.a.	6 482	6 661	6 280
Total divorces	%	53.4	53.7	n.a.	51.9	53.4	51.0
Average children	no.	1.9	1.8	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) A number of data items, including details of children aged under 18 years, were not processed in 1995. (b) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 estimated resident population.

Source: Demography, Victoria (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## Indigenous population

Indigenous population data have been collected in every census since Federation, but prior to the 1967 repeal of section 127 of the Constitution, only those deemed to be of less than half Aboriginal origin were included in official population figures for States and Territories. Since then, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has made considerable efforts to collect data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, through the Census of Population and Housing, and a range of surveys.

As at 30 June 1996, the estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Victoria was 22,598 (table 4.16). Indigenous people comprised 0.5% of Victoria's total population, the lowest proportion of any State or Territory.

**4.16 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)—30 June 1996**

	Indigenous population		Total population	
	no.	%	no.	%
0–14 years	8 735	38.7	947 358	20.8
15–24 years	4 129	18.3	662 381	14.5
25–44 years	6 513	28.8	1 418 984	31.1
45–64 years	2 502	11.1	961 966	21.1
65 years and over	719	3.2	569 466	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 598</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 560 155</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Experimental estimates.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Victoria* (Cat. no. 2034.2).

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs markedly from that of the total population. At 30 June 1996, 38.7% of Victoria's Indigenous population were aged under 15 years and 3.2% were aged over 65 years. This compared with 20.8% and 12.5% respectively for the total Victorian population. These figures reflect the relatively high fertility and, to a lesser extent, the high mortality of the Indigenous population.

The median age of the Indigenous population was 21.3 years which was much younger than that of the total population of 34.3 years.

## References

### Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources, including ERP, which is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1995* (Cat. no. 3228.0).

Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. For further information, please see *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (Cat. no. 3401.0).

Interstate migration data are currently estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Further details are provided in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, while divorce statistics are compiled from statistical reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

**ABS sources**

*Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Victoria* (Cat. no. 2034.2)

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*  
(Cat. no. 3201.0)

*Population Projections* (Cat. no. 3222.0)

*Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0)

*Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0)

*Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2)

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (Cat. no. 3401.0)

*Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)

**Non-ABS sources**

AUSLIG. *100K Coastline Database, 1993*

## Overview

This chapter provides a statistical overview of education in Victoria, including details of the numbers of schools, teachers and students. Information relating to higher education, and Training and Further Education (TAFE) is also included. A feature article on Developments in Education, prepared by the Department of Education, Employment and Training, discusses both recent and future educational initiatives and directions. The feature article is located at the front of this publication, commencing on page 1.

In economic terms, the education industry sector contributed 5% to total factor income (formerly referred to as GSP at factor cost) in 1997–98, and Victoria held a 27% share of national education Gross Domestic Product.

## Schools and teachers

Preliminary data indicates that there were 2,319 primary and secondary schools in Victoria in 1999, 10 fewer than in 1998 (table 5.1). Government schools decreased by 13 while non-government schools increased by three. The total 1999 enrolment of students in all Victorian schools was 794,554 (0.9% increase over 1998), with 56% in primary and 44% in secondary schools (table 5.2).

Government schools constituted 70% of all schools in 1999, and had a student enrolment of 524,849 (an increase of 0.7% over the previous year), while non-government school enrolments increased 1.4% over the same period to 269,705 students. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was higher at secondary level, with Year 12 (42%) the highest.

Catholic schools comprised 72% of the 688 non-government schools in Victoria. Accordingly, non-government school enrolments were highest in Catholic schools with 178,768 students (66%), followed by Anglican (25,568 or 9%) and other non-government (65,369 or 24%) schools.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 increased slowly to an average of 34% in 1982 then increased rapidly to 81% in 1992 and has since declined to 76% in 1999.

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) increased by 3.8% from 51,393 in 1998 to 53,365 in 1999. The average number of students per full-time teacher was 14.8 for non-government and 14.9 for government schools.

**5.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF(a)**

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1993	1 934	526 636	37 551	683	250 961	16 227	2 617	777 597	53 778
1994	1 731	520 328	34 635	679	252 866	16 661	2 410	773 194	51 295
1995	1 711	514 805	34 106	675	255 472	16 959	2 386	770 277	51 065
1996	1 700	517 062	34 045	679	259 393	17 295	2 379	776 455	51 340
1997	1 661	518 476	34 154	684	262 948	17 428	2 345	781 424	51 582
1998	1 644	521 413	33 762	685	265 987	17 631	2 329	787 400	51 393
1999p	1 631	524 849	35 156	688	269 705	18 209	2 319	794 554	53 365

(a) Number of full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents of part-time teaching staff.

Source: *Schools, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 4220.0); *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

**5.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, By Category of School and Year of Education—1999p**

3.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, By Category of School and Year of Education—1999								
		Non-government				All schools		
Year of education	Government schools	Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary								
Preparatory	45 819	967	14 727	3 709	19 403	33 694	31 528	65 222
Year 1	45 452	913	15 149	3 609	19 671	33 242	31 881	65 123
Year 2	44 250	995	14 710	3 654	19 359	32 853	30 756	63 609
Year 3	44 808	1 038	15 040	3 612	19 690	33 023	31 475	64 498
Year 4	42 253	1 195	14 095	3 651	18 941	31 359	29 835	61 194
Year 5	43 252	1 374	14 211	4 059	19 644	32 019	30 877	62 896
Year 6	42 065	1 482	13 863	4 141	19 486	31 371	30 180	61 551
Ungraded	2 319	—	70	522	592	1 981	930	2 911
Total primary	310 218	7 964	101 865	26 957	136 786	229 542	217 462	447 004
Secondary								
Year 7	38 108	2 749	13 984	6 789	23 522	31 662	29 968	61 630
Year 8	38 237	2 767	13 886	6 475	23 128	31 359	30 006	61 365
Year 9	38 323	2 906	13 594	6 384	22 884	30 930	30 277	61 207
Year 10	36 665	3 134	13 079	6 281	22 494	29 651	29 508	59 159
Year 11	33 103	3 107	11 693	6 505	21 305	26 428	27 980	54 408
Year 12	26 924	2 941	10 567	5 733	19 241	21 110	25 055	46 165
Ungraded	3 271	—	100	245	345	2 259	1 357	3 616
Total secondary	214 631	17 604	76 903	38 412	132 919	173 399	174 151	347 550
Total	524 849	25 568	178 768	65 369	269 705	402 941	391 613	794 554

Source: *Schools, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 4220.0).

**Higher education**

There were 182,154 students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) in 1998, a 2% increase over the previous year (table 5.3). This included 23,921 overseas students, or 13% of the total. The most popular fields of study were business administration and economics (28%); arts, humanities and social science (25%); and science (18%).



**5.3 HIGHER EDUCATION (EXCLUDING TAFE)—1998**

	Students
Field of study	no.
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 138
Architecture, building	4 096
Arts, humanities, social science	45 895
Business administration, economics	51 804
Education	14 831
Engineering, surveying	17 089
Health	20 161
Law, legal studies	6 656
Science	34 061
Veterinary science	305
Non-award	1 079
<b>Total(a)(b)</b>	<b>182 154</b>

(a) Data take into account the coding of combined courses for two fields of study, meaning that the total number of students may be less than the sum of aggregated data. (b) Data do not include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1998*.

In 1998, there were 17,335 FTE staff in Victorian universities, of which 53% were non-academic staff (table 5.4). Although the number of male and female staff were similar, the proportion of males in academic classifications, particularly at the higher level, was far greater—85% of persons classified as above senior lecturer were male, and 72% of senior lecturers were male.

**5.4 STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION, Academic Classification—1998**

	Males	Females	Persons
Classification	FTE	FTE	FTE
Above senior lecturer	1 288	227	1 516
Senior lecturer (Level C)	1 510	582	2 092
Lecturer (Level B)	1 659	1 201	2 860
Below lecturer (Level A)	750	946	1 695
Non academic classifications	3 604	5 568	9 172
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>8 811</b>	<b>8 524</b>	<b>17 335</b>

(a) Data do not include staff employed by Australian Catholic University in Victoria.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics, 1998*.

**TAFE**

In 1998, a total of 429,100 students enrolled in a TAFE vocational course, resulting in a total of 541,900 enrolments. The total number of enrolments declined 0.4% from the previous year's figure of 544,100 (table 5.5).

Business administration, economics courses comprised the greatest proportion of enrolments (22%), followed by TAFE multi-field education (20%) and engineering, surveying (15%).

## 5.5 TAFE ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES—1998

Field of study	Enrolments		Students(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%
Land & marine resources, animal husbandry	25.6	4.7	22.6	5.3
Architecture, building	30.2	5.6	27.3	6.4
Arts, humanities & social sciences	33.7	6.2	29.4	6.9
Business administration, economics	116.5	21.5	99.4	23.2
Education	7.0	1.3	6.5	1.5
Engineering, surveying	81.2	15.0	71.9	16.8
Health, community services	37.8	7.0	35.5	8.3
Law, legal studies	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.3
Science	23.0	4.2	20.0	4.7
Veterinary science, animal care	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Services, hospitality, transportation	73.8	13.6	65.7	15.3
TAFE multi-field education	110.8	20.4	87.0	20.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>541.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>429.1</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Students may enrol in more than one field and stream of study. As a result, the number of enrolments may exceed the number of students, and the total number of students may be less than the sum of aggregated data. Because of this, the proportion of students enrolled by field of study may also exceed 100%.

## Participation in education

Although Victorians must attend school until the age of 15, table 5.6 shows that a large number of people participate in education beyond this age. In September 1998, a total of 182,700 persons were attending school, and 178,000 persons were attending a tertiary institution in the 15–24 years age group. This represented a participation rate of 27.8% and 27.1% respectively.

Between September 1997 and September 1998, there was a 2% increase in the number of 15–24 years not attending an educational institution, from 290,300 to 296,200 persons.

## 5.6 PERSONS AGED 15–24 IN EDUCATION

Age	September 1997			September 1998		
	School	Tertiary	Not attending	School	Tertiary	Not attending
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
15	59.7	*1.3	*1.2	58.9	*0.6	*3.1
16	57.1	*1.3	*4.7	52.6	*2.0	8.1
17	47.6	6.7	8.2	47.6	4.8	11.4
18	18.0	24.4	20.8	21.5	21.6	20.5
19	*1.6	35.1	28.0	*1.5	38.5	25.0
20	*0.3	33.0	32.3	*0.6	32.1	33.4
21	*0.0	26.5	39.6	*0.0	26.0	40.6
22	*0.3	18.5	48.3	*0.0	19.8	47.7
23	*0.0	18.1	52.0	*0.0	17.2	51.4
24	*0.0	16.5	55.4	*0.0	15.5	54.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>184.7</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>290.3</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>296.2</b>

Source: Participation in Education (Cat. no. 6272.0).

The data presented in table 5.7 shows the number of persons aged 15–24 years in tertiary education by the type of school they last attended. Persons who were studying at a TAFE college were far more likely to have last attended a government school (74%) than a non-government school. However, persons who last attended a government school were currently attending higher education institutions in greater numbers than TAFE colleges (48,500 compared to 36,200).

**5.7 PERSONS AGED 15–24 IN TERTIARY EDUCATION(a), Level of Course and Type of School Last Attended—September 1998**

	Government	Catholic	Other non-government	Total
Level	'000	'000	'000	'000
Higher education(b)	48.5	30.9	33.7	113.0
TAFE(b)	36.2	7.7	5.3	49.2
Other(c)	5.4	*0.8	*1.1	7.3
<b>Total all institutions</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>

(a) Persons attending a tertiary institution to gain a recognised educational qualification. Excludes persons attending courses of the equivalent of less than one semester's full-time study, and persons whose course of study would not lead to an educational qualification. (b) Includes a small number of persons who were attending a level of course not separately shown for that type of institution. (c) Includes business colleges, industry skills centres and other educational institutions.

Source: *Participation in Education* (Cat. no. 6272.0).

## References

### ABS sources

*Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0)

*Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (Cat no. 5220.0)

*Participation in Education, Australia* (Cat. no. 6272.0)

### Non-ABS sources

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics, 1998*.

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1998*.

National Centre for Vocational Educational Research Ltd for the Australian National Training Authority, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 1998*.



## Overview

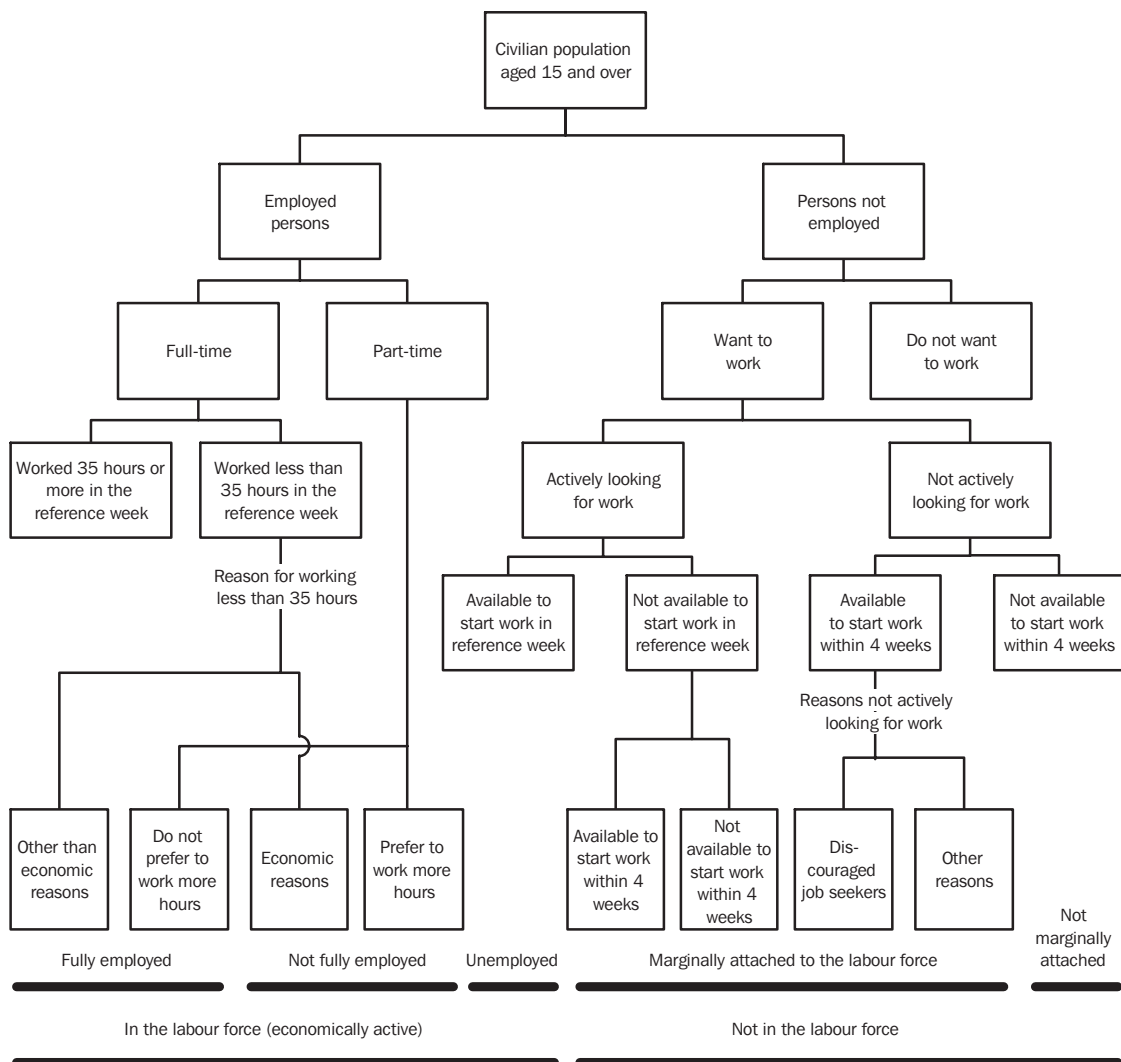
**L**abour-related statistics are important economic and social indicators. The performance of the economy and effects of economic policy can be understood by reference to changes in measures of employment, unemployment, earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and industrial disputes. However labour statistics are also about people. The economic wellbeing of an individual is largely determined by their employment status, as are the social status and privilege they enjoy within the community.

The data in this chapter include statistics on employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labour force. The data is from the original series, unless otherwise indicated. Data sources include the monthly Labour Force Survey; average weekly earnings and the wage costs index, which are derived from employer-based surveys; and industrial disputes data collected mainly from employers.

## The labour force

The labour force concept is the basis for measuring employment and unemployment, and measures the total official supply of labour available to the market (diagram 6.1). It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status, which is determined by the number of hours worked per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week. In August 1999, there were 2,344,800 persons in the Victorian labour force (table 6.2).

## 6.1 THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



## Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age, and serves as a measure of those participating in economic activity.

In August 1999, the Victorian participation rate was 62.3%, down slightly from the August 1998 figure of 63.2%. There remains a significant difference between the participation rates of females and males (53.1% and 71.9% respectively).

**6.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER**

	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Total				
August	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
<b>MALES</b>									
1994	995.0	127.7	1 122.6	119.5	134.0	1 256.7	469.6	10.7	72.8
1995	1 031.3	132.4	1 163.6	99.7	111.9	1 275.6	469.7	8.8	73.1
1996	1 046.4	137.2	1 183.7	98.1	111.5	1 295.1	470.5	8.6	73.4
1997	1 025.3	146.6	1 171.9	100.0	115.2	1 287.1	501.7	9.0	72.0
1998	1 050.0	156.9	1 206.8	87.4	103.9	1 310.8	504.0	7.9	72.2
1999	1 072.4	153.3	1 225.7	80.3	98.4	1 324.2	518.2	7.4	71.9
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1994	466.2	371.7	838.0	65.6	94.7	932.6	868.6	10.1	51.8
1995	507.2	384.1	891.3	49.5	72.9	964.2	860.4	7.6	52.8
1996	509.2	386.7	895.9	60.7	86.1	981.9	866.2	8.8	53.1
1997	499.9	395.2	895.1	57.5	86.4	981.5	889.8	8.8	52.5
1998	537.9	416.4	954.2	50.4	81.4	1 035.7	860.6	7.9	54.6
1999	527.8	425.5	953.3	38.4	67.4	1 020.6	902.3	6.6	53.1
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1994	1 461.2	499.4	1 960.6	185.1	228.7	2 189.3	1 338.2	10.4	62.1
1995	1 538.5	516.5	2 055.0	149.2	184.8	2 239.8	1 330.1	8.3	62.7
1996	1 555.6	523.9	2 079.5	158.8	197.5	2 277.1	1 336.7	8.7	63.0
1997	1 525.2	541.7	2 066.9	157.4	201.6	2 268.6	1 391.4	8.9	62.0
1998	1 587.9	573.2	2 161.1	137.8	185.4	2 346.4	1 364.6	7.9	63.2
1999	1 600.2	578.8	2 179.0	118.7	165.8	2 344.8	1 420.5	7.1	62.3

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

## Employment

At August 1999, there were 2,179,000 employed Victorians, a 0.8% increase over August 1998 and a 11.1% increase over August 1994. The proportion of employed persons working full-time has decreased from 74.5% in August 1994 to 73.4% in August 1999.

## Unemployment

Unemployment can be defined as persons who are looking for full-time or part-time work and are available to start work. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of persons in the labour force.

There were an estimated 165,800 unemployed persons in Victoria at August 1999, resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.1%. This compares with 228,700 unemployed persons in August 1994, when the unemployment rate was 10.1%.

In August 1999, 51,500 persons were unemployed for 52 weeks or longer (long-term unemployed), of which 22% were aged 15–24 years and 32% were aged 45 years and over (table 6.3). Generally, as a person's age increases so too does the likelihood that he/she will remain unemployed for longer periods of time. Of the unemployed aged 15–24 years, 11.4% were out of work for 52 weeks or longer, this figure rose to 36.5% of 35–44 year olds and 51.3% of those aged 55 years and over.

**6.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, By Age and Duration of Time—August 1999**

	Age group (years)						Total
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 13	17.0	13.2	14.5	11.0	5.6	*3.3	64.6
13 and under 52	8.9	9.8	13.5	10.7	4.7	*2.2	49.8
52 and over	*2.9	8.5	11.2	12.5	10.6	5.8	51.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>165.8</b>

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. No. 6202.2).

**Age**

Employment and unemployment characteristics vary markedly according to age (table 6.4). Participation rates peak in the age range 20–54 years, reaching a peak of 81.4% for persons aged 25–34 years. The participation rates of persons in the age groups associated with entering or leaving the labour force are significantly lower: 51.9% for persons aged 15–19, 57.5% for 55–59 year olds and 32% for persons aged 60–64 years.

The unemployment rate for persons aged 15–19 years (17.1%) was more than twice the unemployment rate for all persons (7.1%). The lowest unemployment rates occurred for persons in the 45–54 year age range (4.3%), followed by 55–59 (5.5%) and 35–44 (5.8%) year age groups.

**6.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER—August 1999**

	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
15–19	44.2	94.9	139.0	28.8	167.8	155.4	17.1	51.9
20–24	168.9	77.4	246.2	31.5	277.7	65.0	11.3	81.0
25–34	456.6	100.7	557.2	39.1	596.4	136.2	6.6	81.4
35–44	422.9	128.0	551.0	34.2	585.2	137.2	5.8	81.0
45–54	359.1	111.3	470.3	20.9	491.2	133.3	4.3	78.7
55–59	89.6	35.0	124.6	7.3	131.9	97.3	5.5	57.5
60–64	39.5	18.3	57.9	*3.7	61.6	130.8	*6.0	32.0
65 and over	19.5	13.2	32.8	*0.3	33.1	565.2	*0.9	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 600.2</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>2 179.0</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>2 344.8</b>	<b>1 420.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

**Birthplace**

In August 1999, 24.3% of employed Victorians were born overseas (table 6.5). Of these, 34.0% were from main English-speaking countries and 65.9% from other than main English-speaking countries. Of persons born overseas and in the labour force, 52.6% were from Europe and 12.4% were from Southeast Asia.

Overall, persons who came from a main English-speaking country had a lower unemployment rate (6.2%) than persons from other than main English-speaking countries (10.2%). However, on a regional basis, there were large differences in the unemployment rate.



**6.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By Birthplace—August 1999**

Country of birth	Employed full-time '000	Total employed '000	Total unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Parti- cipation rate %
Australia	1 199.9	1 648.8	114.0	1 762.9	890.0	6.5	66.5
Oceania (excluding Australia)	34.2	45.8	*3.5	49.4	11.4	*7.2	81.3
Europe	216.8	285.3	20.7	306.0	309.7	6.8	49.7
Middle East and North Africa	19.5	25.2	5.1	30.3	24.2	16.8	55.6
Southeast Asia	47.3	62.3	9.8	72.0	53.1	13.5	57.5
Northeast Asia	16.0	23.6	*1.4	25.0	24.3	*5.8	50.7
Southern Asia	30.2	39.2	*3.4	42.5	17.3	*7.9	71.1
America	21.4	29.9	*2.9	32.8	11.7	*8.8	73.7
Africa (excluding North Africa)	14.8	18.9	5.0	23.9	17.3	20.9	58.0
Main English-speaking countries	134.1	180.6	11.9	192.5	106.9	6.2	64.3
Other than main English-speaking countries	266.3	349.5	39.9	389.4	362.1	10.2	51.8
<b>Total born outside Australia</b>	<b>400.4</b>	<b>530.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>581.9</b>	<b>469.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>55.4</b>

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (Cat No. 6202.2).

## Industry

The major employing industries in Victoria at August 1999 were retail trade (336,700 persons, 15.5%), manufacturing (331,200 persons, 15.2%) and property and business services (285,800 persons, 13.1%) (table 6.6). This was a change from August 1998, when manufacturing was the dominant employing industry. Employment in retail trade increased by 9.0% between August 1998 and August 1999, while the manufacturing sector contracted by 3.3%.

There were marked differences by sex with regard to the industry of employment. Males dominated employment in construction (89% of employed persons); mining (83%); and electricity, gas and water supply (82%). Females comprised 78% of employment in health and community services, and 69% of employment in education.

Between August 1998 and August 1999, the education sector recorded an 11.2% increase in employment, from 136,200 persons to 151,500 persons, and the property and business services sector increased by 10.7% to 285,800 persons. In contrast, the finance and insurance sector recorded a 22.5% decline in employment, from 98,700 persons, to 76,500 persons.

## 6.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry

Industry	August 1999				August 1998	
			Number	Proportion	Persons	Change from previous year
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons		%
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.3	26.4	82.7	3.8	78.5	5.4
Mining	*2.9	*0.6	*3.5	*0.2	*3.1	12.9
Manufacturing	236.6	94.5	331.2	15.2	342.4	-3.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	13.9	*3.0	16.9	0.8	17.6	-4.0
Construction	133.8	17.3	151.1	6.9	144.8	4.4
Wholesale trade	88.6	46.1	134.7	6.2	145.9	-7.7
Retail trade	161.7	174.9	336.7	15.5	308.9	9.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.0	47.0	87.1	4.0	90.4	-3.7
Transport and storage	75.5	20.8	96.4	4.4	88.9	8.4
Communication services	27.9	14.1	42.0	1.9	39.0	7.7
Finance and insurance	36.8	39.7	76.5	3.5	98.7	-22.5
Property and business services	162.2	123.6	285.8	13.1	258.1	10.7
Government administration and defence	27.7	38.6	66.3	3.0	76.1	-12.9
Education	46.4	105.1	151.5	7.0	136.2	11.2
Health and community services	39.5	137.6	177.1	8.1	196.4	-9.8
Cultural and recreational services	32.3	26.2	58.5	2.7	54.0	8.3
Personal and other services	43.4	37.6	80.9	3.7	82.1	-1.5
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>1 225.7</b>	<b>953.3</b>	<b>2 179.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 161.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

## Occupation

In August 1999, professionals comprised 19.1% of employed persons in Victoria, followed by intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.2%); and tradespersons and related workers (13.4%) (table 6.7). The largest occupation group for males was tradespersons and related workers (21.3%) and for females it was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (27.0%).

## 6.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation—August 1999

Occupation	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	122.2	35.2	157.4	10.0	3.7	7.2
Professionals	214.6	201.6	416.2	17.5	21.2	19.1
Associate professionals	155.1	89.6	244.6	12.6	9.4	11.2
Tradespersons and related workers	261.3	30.3	291.6	21.3	3.2	13.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	10.8	84.2	95.0	0.9	8.8	4.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	94.4	257.6	352.1	7.7	27.0	16.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	170.3	32.3	202.6	13.9	3.4	9.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	76.9	143.9	220.8	6.3	15.1	10.1
Labourers and related workers	120.1	78.6	198.7	9.8	8.2	9.1
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>1 225.7</b>	<b>953.3</b>	<b>2 179.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

## Sector

In May 1999, there were 1.8 million wage and salary earners in Victoria, the majority of whom (83%) were employed in the private sector (table 6.8). The proportion of persons employed in the private sector has increased since 1995, when 79% of Victorian wage and salary earners were employed in this sector. This has been caused by a decline in the numbers of persons employed in the public sector, particularly the Commonwealth Government.

**6.8 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Sector—Trend**

	Private	Public			Total
		Commonwealth Government	State Government	Local Government	
May	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1995	1 373.3	85.8	230.3	40.4	1 729.9
1996	1 379.9	84.2	230.4	40.8	1 735.2
1997	1 412.4	65.9	219.0	40.0	1 737.4
1998	1 428.8	59.1	222.9	31.3	1 742.2
1999	1 499.1	53.5	220.7	31.2	1 804.4

Source: *Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0).

## Persons not in the labour force

In August 1999 there were 1,420,500 persons aged 15 years and over classified as not in the labour force. These persons (63.5% of whom were female) were neither employed nor unemployed, and comprised 37.7% of the civilian population of Victoria aged 15 years and over.

## Regions

Table 6.9 presents labour force data by Labour Force Regions in Victoria at August 1999. A distinctive feature of the labour market in Victoria is the composition of the female part-time labour force. In the Balance of Victoria, all Labour Force Regions were characterised by a higher number of females in part-time rather than full-time employment, whereas the reverse was true for the Labour Force Regions within Melbourne.

The lowest unemployment rate (5.0%) was recorded in Inner Eastern Melbourne, and the highest (10.3%) was recorded in Outer Western Melbourne. Labour force participation rates tended to be higher in Melbourne, with the highest (69%) recorded in Inner Melbourne, and the lowest (55.1%) occurring in All Gippsland.

**6.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By Labour Force Region(a)—August 1999**

Labour force region	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Total employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Unem- ployment rate	Parti- cipation rate
	Males	Females	Males	Females					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Melbourne									
North Western Melbourne	56.9	29.6	7.8	18.8	113.1	10.9	124.0	8.8	60.5
Outer Western Melbourne	125.2	59.6	16.5	46.2	247.5	28.5	276.0	10.3	65.2
Inner Melbourne	57.2	42.5	11.9	18.7	130.2	8.0	138.2	5.8	69.0
North Eastern Melbourne	94.2	52.6	13.7	27.6	188.1	13.6	201.7	6.8	60.8
Inner Eastern Melbourne	138.2	74.5	28.2	61.8	302.7	16.0	318.7	5.0	62.8
Southern Melbourne	85.7	51.0	13.1	32.3	182.1	10.4	192.4	5.4	59.3
Outer Eastern Melbourne	100.5	42.9	9.6	35.7	188.7	10.9	199.6	5.5	66.6
South Eastern Melbourne	80.6	40.6	8.2	27.0	156.4	11.3	167.7	6.7	63.4
Mornington Peninsula	54.4	29.3	7.5	25.1	116.2	9.7	125.9	7.7	65.3
Balance of Victoria									
Barwon–Western District	67.1	26.9	10.8	33.1	137.8	13.6	151.4	9.0	57.6
Central Highlands– Wimmera	52.8	16.6	7.5	20.8	97.6	7.3	105.0	7.0	63.9
Loddon–Mallee	48.7	21.2	6.5	23.6	100.0	9.1	109.1	8.3	57.7
Goulburn–Ovens–Murray	69.6	26.6	6.5	32.4	135.1	7.5	142.6	5.3	61.8
All Gippsland	41.4	13.9	5.5	22.6	83.3	8.9	92.3	9.7	55.1

(a) Refer to Appendix for map displaying Labour Force Dissemination Regions.

Source: *Labour Force, Victoria* (Cat. no. 6202.2).

## Earnings

### Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index is an integrated set of indexes measuring quarterly changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. Compilation of the indexes is based on hourly costs collected for a fixed 'basket' of jobs. The indexes measure changes over time in the cost of a representative sample of employee jobs, not changes in earnings of a representative sample of employees. In Victoria, the index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for all employee jobs increased by 0.6% from March quarter 1999 to June quarter 1999, and by 2.9% from the 1998 June quarter to the 1999 June quarter (table 6.10).

**6.10 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES**

Sector	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1998 to Mar qtr 1999	Mar qtr 1999 to June qtr 1999	June qtr 1998 to June qtr 1999
Private	103.8	104.4	105.1	0.6	0.7	2.9
Public	103.8	104.9	105.1	1.1	0.2	3.1
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0).

Table 6.11 provides details on the change in the index by industry. The largest increase between the June 1998 and June 1999 quarters were recorded by transport and storage (3.7%); manufacturing; and health and community services (both 3.5%). The lowest increase was recorded in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants sector (1.3%).

**6.11 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a), By Industry**

Industry	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1998 to Mar qtr 1999	Mar qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1998 to Jun qtr 1999
Mining	104.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	104.9	105.5	106.6	0.6	1.0	3.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	103.1	103.9	104.2	0.8	0.3	2.4
Construction	104.3	104.9	105.3	0.6	0.4	3.2
Wholesale trade	103.6	103.9	104.3	0.3	0.4	2.8
Retail trade	102.9	103.3	103.4	0.4	0.1	1.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	101.8	101.9	102.1	0.1	0.2	1.3
Transport and storage	105.1	106.0	106.4	0.9	0.4	3.7
Communication services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finance and insurance	104.0	104.8	106.1	0.8	1.2	3.2
Property and business services	103.0	104.0	104.5	1.0	0.5	2.6
Government administration and defence	102.6	103.4	103.7	0.8	0.3	2.8
Education	103.2	104.3	104.6	1.1	0.3	2.6
Health and community services	105.4	105.7	105.8	0.3	0.1	3.5
Cultural and recreational services	102.5	103.5	103.8	1.0	0.3	2.5
Personal and other services	102.3	103.3	103.8	1.0	0.5	3.1
<b>All industries</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

Increases in the indexes at the occupation level from the March quarter 1999 to the June quarter 1999 ranged from 0.3% for elementary clerical, sales and services workers and associate professionals to 1.0% for intermediate production and transport workers. (table 6.12).

Increases in the indexes at the occupation level from June quarter 1998 to the June quarter 1999 ranged from 2.1% for elementary clerical, sales and service workers to 4.0% for managers and administrators.

**6.12 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, By Occupation**

Occupation	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change		
	Dec qtr 1998	Mar qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1998 to Mar qtr 1999	Mar qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 1999	Jun qtr 1998 to Jun qtr 1999
Managers and administrators	105.6	106.0	106.7	0.4	0.7	4.0
Professionals	104.2	105.1	105.7	0.9	0.6	2.7
Associate professionals	103.2	103.8	104.1	0.6	0.3	2.4
Tradespersons and related workers	104.1	104.6	105.2	0.5	0.6	2.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	103.7	104.3	104.7	0.6	0.4	3.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	102.9	103.5	104.1	0.6	0.6	2.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	104.2	105.0	106.0	0.8	1.0	3.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	102.8	103.4	103.7	0.6	0.3	2.1
Labourers and related workers	104.2	105.2	105.6	1.0	0.4	3.2
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

## Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings data estimates the level of quarterly change in average weekly earnings. The survey is conducted by mail from a sample of approximately 5,000 employers across Australia, and is designed to ensure adequate State and industry representation.

Table 6.13 presents trend estimate data, as they provide a more reliable guide to the underlying direction of the data. For most business decisions and policy advice, trend estimate is deemed more suitable than seasonally adjusted or original estimates because it removes irregular components of the seasonally adjusted data.

As at May 1999, the trend estimate for average weekly ordinary time earnings (adults working full-time) in Victoria was \$776.30 for males, \$662.70 for females, and \$734.90 for all persons. The annual change to May 1999 was 1.6% for full-time adult ordinary time earnings, and -0.1% for all employees total earnings. Earnings are affected by factors such as the changes in the composition of the labour force, such as an increase in the number of part-time employees.

**6.13 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Trend**

Reference period pay period ending on or before	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
VALUE (\$)									
<b>1998</b>									
February	758.50	819.30	712.20	637.30	653.70	469.80	716.20	760.90	601.90
May	768.00	826.30	711.30	644.20	658.80	474.20	723.60	766.70	603.40
August	774.10	831.40	709.40	651.40	665.20	475.60	730.20	771.70	602.30
November	775.50	831.60	709.30	656.20	670.50	475.10	732.30	773.50	600.50
<b>1999</b>									
February	775.90	831.60	711.70	659.60	674.30	476.00	733.50	774.60	600.70
May	776.30	831.80	715.40	662.70	677.30	479.00	734.90	775.80	602.90
PROPORTION (%)									
<b>Quarterly change to</b>									
1998									
November	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3
1999									
February	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
May	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Annual change to</b>									
<b>May</b>									
1997	5.1	4.5	2.2	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.5	2.8
1998	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4
1999	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	-0.1

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

## Employee earnings and hours

Employee earnings and hours statistics relate to the distribution and composition of average weekly earnings and hours obtained from a survey of employers conducted biennially in May.

In Victoria during May 1998, mean weekly total earnings were \$599.50. The highest mean weekly total earnings were recorded for managers and administrators (\$1,167.00) and professional occupations (\$753.30), while the lowest earnings were recorded by elementary clerical, sales and service workers (\$326.00) and labourers and related workers (\$414.40). Part of the variation in these earnings is explained by the different proportions of part-time and junior employees in these occupation groups.

**6.14 WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, By Percentiles—May 1998**

Occupation	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	Mean earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managers and administrators	401.70	729.30	1 063.80	1 440.70	1 921.50	1 167.00
Professionals	256.90	507.40	773.90	943.90	1 167.20	753.30
Associate professionals	300.40	479.40	689.50	925.50	1 163.30	725.40
Tradespersons and related workers	282.90	451.30	612.80	796.80	1 067.40	643.60
Advanced clerical and service workers	238.30	387.80	585.40	696.50	836.80	563.30
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	138.70	302.30	482.50	627.20	753.20	475.00
Intermediate production and transport workers	196.50	428.70	556.20	764.10	1 016.50	605.80
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	72.40	150.60	307.00	470.40	602.00	326.00
Labourers and related workers	74.30	171.90	404.20	577.50	747.90	414.40
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>150.30</b>	<b>345.40</b>	<b>549.90</b>	<b>787.60</b>	<b>1 042.70</b>	<b>599.50</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

## Wage and salary earners

Gross earnings of wage and salary earners were \$15.4 billion in the June quarter 1999, a 7.6% increase on the June quarter 1998 figure (table 6.15). The industries with the highest gross earnings in the June quarter 1999 were manufacturing (\$3,019.8 million); property and business services (\$2,381.5 million); and health and community services (\$1,419 million). Growth in gross earnings in the property and business services sector was particularly pronounced, increasing 40% between the June 1998 and June 1999 quarters.

**6.15 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Gross Earnings**

Industry	June quarter 1998	June quarter 1999
	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*3.9	*3.7
Mining	125.8	121.7
Manufacturing	3 015.8	3 019.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	133.1	145.0
Construction	974.8	955.9
Wholesale trade	931.6	1 216.7
Retail trade	1 162.5	1 281.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	332.9	354.2
Transport and storage	701.7	693.6
Communication services	481.0	407.9
Finance and insurance	900.6	968.8
Property and business services	1 707.0	2 381.5
Government administration and defence	604.0	514.0
Education	1 123.6	1 212.8
Health and community services	1 439.0	1 419.0
Cultural and recreation services	302.9	281.3
Personal and other services	410.8	469.4
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>14 350.9</b>	<b>15 447.0</b>

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0).



## Industrial disputes

The Industrial Disputes Survey collects information on industrial disputes where a stoppage of work has occurred, providing that at least ten working days have been lost.

There were 137 industrial disputes reported in Victoria during 1998, an increase of 25 on 1997 (table 6.16). The number of Victorian employees involved in industrial disputes decreased by 4.8%, from 129,100 in 1997 to 122,900 in 1998. This compares with a national increase of 10.4% for the same period. The number of working days lost in Victoria decreased by 5.7%, from 212,100 in 1997 to 200,000 in 1998.

### 6.16 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Total disputes	Total employees involved	Working days lost
Year	no.	'000	'000
1993	114	200.9	257.2
1994	109	52.2	87.0
1995	110	79.0	126.1
1996	98	121.1	218.1
1997	112	129.1	212.1
1998	137	122.9	200.0

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

The highest levels of disputation occurred in the manufacturing, construction, and education, health and community services industries. These industries combined accounted for 89% of all Victorian employees involved in disputation, and also 89% of working days lost (table 6.17). Disputation in the Victorian manufacturing industry resulted in the loss of 57,900 working days (28.9%), compared with 72,600 in construction (36.3%) and 47,500 in education, health and community services (23.8%).

### 6.17 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY—Year ended December 1998

Industry	Employees involved		Working days lost	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture	—	—	—	—
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	27.8	22.7	57.9	28.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.5	0.4	2.7	1.3
Construction	42.9	34.9	72.6	36.3
Wholesale and retail trade	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transport and storage	1.9	1.6	5.2	2.6
Communication services	7.1	5.8	8.3	4.1
Finance insurance, property and business services	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
Government administration and defence	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
Education, health and community services	38.2	31.1	47.5	23.8
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

## References

### Data sources

Currently the principal sources of labour statistics are household surveys and employer-based surveys. The ABS conducts a monthly household-based labour force survey which provides estimates at national, state and regional levels. The major statistical indicators produced from the Labour Force Survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, marital status and country of birth expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. However, additional questions to investigate particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included.

The ABS also conducts sample surveys of employers, based on the ABS register of business and organisations. Over recent years new or upgraded quarterly surveys on employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, job vacancies, and a two-yearly survey of employee earnings and hours have been introduced.

The ABS is currently developing a new quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI). The initial development work focused on the wage component of the LCI—the Wage Cost Index (WCI)—which was first released in March 1998 and presented data for the December quarter 1997. The full LCI will build on the WCI, incorporating changes in the underlying hourly cost to employers of paid leave, employer-funded superannuation, workers' compensation and payroll tax. The first results of the full Labour Cost Index are due for release in 2003.

### ABS sources

*Labour Force, Victoria* (Cat. no. 6202.2)

*Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)

*Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0)

*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0)

*Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (Cat. no. 6306.0)

*Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0.)

*Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0)

## Overview

This chapter provides a range of health statistics for Victoria, with data provided on public and private hospitals, causes of death, health insurance, allied health care providers, mental health, infectious diseases and disability.

## Causes of death

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1998 was diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke) with 12,429 deaths, followed by neoplasms (mainly malignant neoplasms or cancers) with 9,094 deaths. Together, these conditions accounted for 67% of deaths during 1998 (table 7.1).

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 39% of all deaths, and were the main cause of death for both males and females aged 75 years and over. The most common cause of death under the broad category of circulatory diseases was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 21% of all male and 20% of all female deaths.

Neoplasms accounted for 31% of male and 25% of female deaths, and was the major cause of death for males aged 45–74 years, and for females aged 25–74 years.

In 1998, there were 50 deaths attributable to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a notable decline from the 74 deaths recorded in 1997. Males comprise the overwhelming majority of deaths from AIDS.

## 7.1 CAUSES OF DEATH—1998

Cause of death and ICD code(a)	Number	Proportion of total	Rate(b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	308	1.0	66
Neoplasms (140–239)	9 094	28.4	1 954
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240–279)	1 229	3.8	264
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280–289)	134	0.4	29
Mental disorders (290–319)	929	2.9	200
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320–389)	729	2.3	157
Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)	12 429	38.8	2 670
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	3 054	9.5	656
Diseases of the digestive system (520–579)	983	3.1	211
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580–629)	722	2.3	155
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630–676)	1	–	–
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680–709)	52	0.2	11
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710–739)	192	0.6	41
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	150	0.5	32
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)	137	0.4	29
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	131	0.4	28
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800–999)	1 733	5.4	372
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 007</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6 876</b>

(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, aggregated at the class level.

(b) Per 1,000,000 of the estimated mid year population.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

## Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children under one year, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health, wellbeing, and social development of a population. In 1988, there were 486 infant deaths in Victoria, but by 1998 this had almost halved to 283 infant deaths (table 7.2). This corresponded with a large decline in the infant mortality rate from 7.8 to 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

In 1998, the main cause of infant death was certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (ICD classes 760–779), which includes prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions present from birth. Together, these causes accounted for 48% of infant deaths, compared to 40% in 1988.

Infant deaths due to sudden death or cause unknown, which include Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, declined almost 80% from 1988, when there were 112 deaths, to 23 in 1998.

## 7.2 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH

Cause of death and ICD code	1988		1993		1998	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
<b>Congenital anomalies</b>						
Congenital anomalies of the nervous system (742)	43	0.7	10	0.2	15	0.2
Congenital anomalies of the heart and circulatory system (746–747)	29	0.5	29	0.5	14	0.2
<i>Total congenital anomalies (740–759)</i>	135	2.2	109	1.7	82	1.4
<b>Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period</b>						
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birth weight (765)	61	1.0	38	0.6	4	—
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions (768–770)	83	1.3	73	1.1	17	0.3
<i>Total certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)</i>	193	3.1	154	2.4	137	2.3
Sudden death, cause unknown (798)	112	1.8	51	0.8	23	0.4
Other causes	46	0.7	33	0.5	41	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4.7</b>

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births. Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0); *Demography, Victoria* (3311.2).

## Health care provision

### Public hospitals

During 1997–98, total acute health expenditure for the 90 Victorian public hospitals was \$3,085 million, with wages and salaries (\$2,035 million) the largest component (66% of total). Total revenue (acute and other residential) for Victorian public hospitals was \$3,454 million, of which 90% was derived from government grants (including Commonwealth and State indirect contributions).

In 1997–98, Victoria's public hospitals treated a total of 964,527 patients, with each separation having an average length of stay of 4.0 days (table 7.3).

The most treated condition was kidney and urinary tract diseases (133,904 separations, 13.9% of total), followed by digestive system conditions (95,687, 9.9%), and pregnancies and childbirth (85,264, 8.8%).

The most commonly treated conditions for males were diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract (82,230 separations), the digestive system (48,030 separations) and the circulatory system (41,901 separations). The most commonly treated conditions for females were pregnancy and childbirth (85,264 separations), disorders of the kidney and urinary tract (51,674 separations) and disorders of the digestive system (47,657 separations).

Factors influencing health status resulted in the longest average length of stay (11.1 days), followed by mental health diseases and disorders (10.6 days). Interestingly, the condition which had the highest number of separations (kidney and urinary tract disorders) resulted in an average length of stay of just 1.6 days.

**7.3 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Separations and Average Length of Stay—1997–98**

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay
Major medical condition	no.	days	no.	days	no.	days
Alcohol/drug use/induced mental disorders	2 484	4.4	1 064	4.2	3 548	4.3
Burns	737	6.9	337	8.0	1 074	7.2
Blood/blood organs and immunological disorders	9 300	2.0	8 468	2.2	17 768	2.1
Circulatory system	41 901	4.6	32 276	4.7	74 177	4.6
Digestive system	48 030	2.9	47 657	3.0	95 687	2.9
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	24 450	1.8	20 555	1.7	45 005	1.7
Eye	8 991	1.4	10 378	1.4	19 369	1.4
Female reproductive system	—	—	39 730	2.1	39 730	2.1
Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	7 861	5.1	10 221	4.2	18 082	4.6
Kidney and urinary tract	82 230	1.5	51 674	1.7	133 904	1.6
Male reproductive system	13 677	2.7	—	—	13 677	2.7
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	35 928	3.9	34 201	5.4	70 129	4.6
Nervous system	25 762	7.1	23 663	7.7	49 425	7.4
Respiratory system	29 981	5.2	23 985	5.8	53 966	5.5
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	13 404	3.3	19 136	3.6	32 540	3.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	4 896	5.2	6 297	4.9	11 193	5.0
Factors influencing health status	19 252	10.2	23 987	11.7	43 239	11.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5 587	5.9	4 637	5.7	10 224	5.8
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	12 041	2.7	10 604	2.9	22 645	2.8
Mental diseases and disorders	11 945	11.3	14 617	10.0	26 562	10.6
Myeloproliferative, poorly differentiated neoplasms	24 322	1.8	22 299	1.8	46 621	1.8
Newborns and other neonates	26 568	5.0	24 130	4.8	50 698	4.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	85 264	3.0	85 264	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>449 347</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>515 180</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>964 527</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

The number of public hospitals in Victoria increased between 1996–97 and 1997–98, from 122 to 147 (table 7.4). The overwhelming majority of public hospitals are acute facilities—there was just one psychiatric public hospital in 1997–98.

In 1997–98, there were 39,198 staff (average full-time equivalents) in Victorian public hospitals, which was a 3.4% decrease on the 1996–97 figure. The majority of staff (43%) were nurses, followed by administrative and clerical staff (16%).

The number of beds available in public hospitals was 12,337 in 1997–98, a 1.7% increase on the previous year's figure.

**7.4 PUBLIC HOSPITALS—Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98
Hospitals			
Acute	no.	120	146
Psychiatric	no.	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>147</i>
Available beds(a)			
Acute	no.	12 076	12 284
Psychiatric	no.	58	53
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>12 134</i>	<i>12 337</i>
Separations(b)	'000	899.9	928.8
Patient days	'000	3 711.7	3 728.5
Average stay in days	no.	4.1	4.0
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	2 904 048	3 093 020
Revenue	\$'000	291 318	322 874
Staff(c)			
Salaried medical officers	no.	3 454	3 511
Nurses	no.	17 211	16 714
Other personal care staff	no.	1 929	1 405
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	no.	6 042	5 993
Administrative and clerical	no.	6 333	6 383
Domestic and other staff	no.	5 613	5 192
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>40 582</i>	<i>39 198</i>

(a) Average for the year. (b) For 407 records in public psychiatric hospitals in 1996–97, patient days were not recorded. These separations were not included in counts of patient days or calculations of average stay in days. (c) Average full-time equivalents.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Australian Hospital Statistics*.

## Private hospitals

Acute and psychiatric hospitals provide medical, surgical, obstetric, psychiatric and rehabilitative procedures and treatment for overnight-stay and same-day patients. Free-standing day hospital facilities, on the other hand, provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis.

In 1997–98, there were a total of 97 private hospitals in Victoria, down from the 1996–97 figure of 101 (table 7.5). Staffing levels in Victorian private hospitals increased by 2.8% to 11,585.3, the majority of which were nursing staff (58%).

**7.5 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS—Selected Characteristics**

Hospital type	Unit	1996–97	1997–98
<b>Hospitals</b>			
Acute	no.	96	92
Psychiatric	no.	5	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>97</i>
<b>Available beds(a)</b>			
Acute	no.	5 843	5 826
Psychiatric	no.	315	307
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 158</i>	<i>6 133</i>
Separations	'000	416.5	437.8
Patient days	'000	1 631.5	1 628.9
Average stay in days	no.	3.9	3.7
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	874 615	927 852
Revenue	\$'000	960 061	1 008 711
<b>Average recurrent expenditure</b>			
Per separation	\$	2 100	2 119
Per patient day	\$	536	570
<b>Staff</b>			
Nursing staff	no.	6 419.9	6 696.7
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	no.	654.5	847.7
Administrative and clerical	no.	1 425.3	1 412.1
Domestic and other staff	no.	2 772.8	2 628.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>11 272.5</i>	<i>11 585.3</i>

(a) Average for the year.

Source: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (Cat. no. 4390.0).

During 1997–98, there were 437,800 separations in Victorian private acute and psychiatric hospitals, accounting for 1,628,900 occupied bed days and an average length of stay of 3.7 days.

Total recurrent expenditure in Victorian private acute and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$927.9 million, of which wages and salaries (\$544 million) was the largest item. Total revenue was just over \$1 billion, much of which was attributable to patient revenue.

## Allied health care providers

During 1998 selected allied health service industries were surveyed by the ABS for the first time. The selected industries included audiology and audiometry services, physiotherapy services, chiropractic and osteopathic services, dental services, and optometry and optical dispensing services. Audiology and audiometry services include hearing assessments and the sale and fitting of hearing instruments.

The units of interest in these industries are private businesses and/or practices.

## Businesses and practices

An allied health service business is the formal legal and accounting entity for which financial statements are produced. It is either a self-employed (incorporated or unincorporated) practitioner, a partnership, an incorporated company or a trust.



An allied health service practice can be formed in varying ways. In its simplest form the practice equates to the allied health service business, i.e. all income is received and all expenses are paid through the one business. In the more complex situations one or more administrative services businesses provide administrative, secretarial or similar services to one or more allied health service businesses. In such cases the practice is defined as the administrative service business or businesses and all linked allied health service businesses.

In the Victorian allied health service industry as at June 30 1998 there were:

- 1,188 private dental practices in Victoria which employed 5,946 persons and generated a total income of \$403.8 million during 1997–98.
- 875 physiotherapy practices which employed 2,195 persons and generated an income of \$81.7 million or an average of \$93,400 per practice during 1997–98.
- 593 chiropractic and osteopathic practices which employed 1,586 persons and generated an income of \$67.4 million during 1997–98. The average income per practice was \$124,900 for chiropractic practices and \$67,200 for osteopathic practices.

For the audiology and audiometric industry and the optometry/optical dispensing industry data was collected on businesses only. As at June 30 1998 there were:

- 44 audiology and audiometric businesses with a total employment of 321 persons, generating an income of \$36.1 million during 1997–98.
- 363 optometry and optical dispensing businesses which employed 2,005 persons and earned a total income of \$181 million during 1997–98.

#### 7.6 ALLIED HEALTH SERVICE INDUSTRIES, Selected Characteristics—1997–98

Industry	Practices no.	Locations no.	Employment at end June no.	Wages and Salaries \$m	Total Income \$m
Physiotherapy	875	1 151	2 195	30.6	81.7
Chiropractic	477	646	1 391	23.4	59.6
Osteopathic	116	155	195	*1.7	7.8
Dental	1 188	1 511	5 946	135.7	403.8
General Dental	1 062	1 253	5 136	117.4	331.1
Specialist Dental	127	258	810	18.3	72.7
Optometry/Optical Dispensing(a)	n.a.	n.a.	2 005	48.0	181.0
Audiology/Audiometry(a)	n.a.	n.a.	321	9.9	36.1

(a) Figures relate to businesses only.

Source: Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8550.0); Dental Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8551.0); Physiotherapy Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8552.0); Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8553.0); Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8554.0).

## Mental health

The 1997 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (SMHWB) was conducted during May to August 1997, from a sample of persons living in private dwellings in all States and Territories of Australia. The SMHWB was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services to assist in monitoring National Mental Health Strategy initiatives and provide a baseline against which future activity can be compared and evaluated. A modified Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used for the diagnostic component of the survey. This is a comprehensive interview for adults, which can be used to assess current and lifetime prevalence of mental disorders through the measurement of symptoms and their impact on day-to-day activities.

Nearly one in five (17.3%) Victorians had a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months prior to survey (table 7.7). Overall prevalence rates for mental disorders were similar for both men and women in Victoria, but there were some differences in type of disorder suffered. Women were more likely than men to suffer anxiety disorders (11.0% of women compared to 7.4% of men) and affective disorders (6.7% compared to 3.9%). However, men were more than twice as likely as women to suffer from a substance use disorder (11.1% of men compared with 4.1% of women).

**7.7 PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS(a)—1997**

Disorders	'000	%
<b>Physical conditions</b>	1 258.7	37.0
<b>Mental disorders</b>		
Anxiety disorders		
Panic disorder	39.2	1.2
Agoraphobia	31.0	0.9
Social phobia	83.5	2.5
Generalised anxiety disorder	108.6	3.2
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	*5.2	*0.2
Post-traumatic stress disorder	120.2	3.5
<i>Total anxiety disorders</i>	315.0	9.3
Affective disorders		
Depression	156.2	4.6
Dysthymia	45.1	1.3
<i>Total affective disorders(b)</i>	180.6	5.3
Substance use disorders		
Alcohol harmful use	99.6	2.9
Alcohol dependence	133.8	3.9
Drug use disorders(c)	53.0	1.6
<i>Total substance use disorders</i>	256.2	7.5
<b>Total mental disorders(d)</b>	588.5	17.3
<b>No mental disorder or physical condition</b>	1 796.2	52.8
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>3 399.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. (b) Includes other affective disorders such as mania, hypomania and bipolar affective disorder. (c) Includes harmful use and dependence. (d) A person may have more than one mental disorder, therefore the sum of components may be greater than the total number of mental disorders. (e) A person may have more than one mental disorder with or without a physical condition. The components when added may therefore be larger than the total.

Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria* (Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001).

## Age

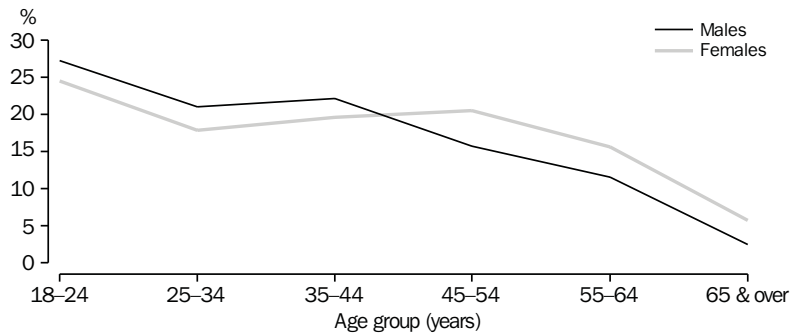
While the overall prevalence rates were similar for men and women, there were some age differences. Younger men were more likely than younger women to suffer from a mental disorder. However, with ageing, this pattern altered so that older women were more likely than older men to suffer from a mental disorder.

Young men aged 18–24 were more than twice as likely as women of the same age to suffer a substance use disorder (22.1% compared to 10.0%). Substance use disorders generally declined with age, to less than 1% for those aged 65 years and over.

Anxiety disorders include conditions which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. The highest prevalence rate for anxiety disorders (18.2%) was observed in women aged 45–54. For men, anxiety disorders peaked at 11.7% in the 35–44 age group, after which the prevalence declined to no observations recorded for those aged 65 years and over.

The prevalence of affective (mood) disorders was highest (10.2%) for young women aged 18–24 years, and more than three times that observed for men of the same age. For men, the prevalence of affective disorders peaked at 7.1% in the 35–44 age group and after this declined sharply to no observations recorded for men aged 55 years and over.

**7.8 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER, By Sex and Age(a)**



(a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders.

Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria, Data Report, 1997*  
(Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001).

## Infectious diseases

A vital aspect of health care is the prevention and containment of disease. As more becomes known about factors which contribute to the incidence of specific diseases, it becomes possible to prevent diseases or detect and treat them at earlier stages with improved chances of success.

An important element in containing the spread of disease is surveillance of infectious diseases. These diseases have been largely brought under control in the twentieth century through improvements in living standards and medical advances such as immunisation and antibiotics. However, factors related to large population movements, natural environment and increasing ease of travel can all contribute to the spread of infection from overseas and within Australia.

In order to monitor the incidence and spread of infectious diseases, medical workers involved in the diagnosis of disease are required to notify Disease Control Victoria, Department of Human Services, of any new occurrences of specified diseases. In particular, four types of infectious diseases pose problems for the community: vaccine preventable diseases, hospital acquired infections, blood-borne viral infections and enteri infections.

### 7.9 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	1997		1998	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Food and water-borne diseases				
Campylobacter infections	3 612	78.4	4 114	88.4
Giardiasis (Giardia)	1 071	23.3	1 007	21.6
Hepatitis A	363	7.9	173	3.7
Listeriosis	15	0.3	15	0.3
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	1 691r	36.7	1 128	24.2
Shigellosis	79	1.7	120	2.6
Other diseases				
AIDS	68	1.5	46	1.0
Barmah Forest Virus	43	0.9	18	0.4
Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib)	6	0.1	5	0.1
Hepatitis B	1 912	41.5	2 296	49.3
Hepatitis C	r 4 925	r 106.9	6 726	144.5
HIV	187	4.1	149	3.2
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)	r 29	0.7	64	1.4
Leptospirosis	r 23	r 0.5	22	0.5
Malaria	90	2.0	87	1.9
Measles	r 86	r 1.9	36	0.8
Meningococcal infection	99	2.2	60	1.3
Mumps	66	1.4	54	1.2
Pertussis (whooping cough)	r 1 680	36.5	1 142	24.5
Q Fever	r 19	r 0.4	34	0.7
Ross River Virus	r 1 062	r 23.1	112	2.4
Rubella	371	8.1	188	4.0
Tuberculosis	282	6.1	267	5.7
Sexually transmitted diseases(b)				
Gonorrhoea	353	7.7	558	15.1
Syphilis	172	3.7	214	5.8
Chlamydia	2 116	46.0	2 495	67.3

(a) Notifications per 100,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (b) Rate quoted is for population over 15 years of age.

Source: Department of Human Services, Victoria.

## **Blood-borne and sexually transmissible infections**

Blood-borne viral infections, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are spread by sexual transmission and other exchange of body fluids, such as blood. In Victoria, these infections are being largely contained by a combination of epidemiological surveillance and contact tracing, education programs, and monitoring of blood donors and donated blood. Table 7.9 presents data on the notification of selected infectious diseases in 1997 and 1998.

The downward trend in notifications of AIDS and HIV cases continued in 1998. There were 46 AIDS cases and 149 HIV notifications in 1998, compared to 68 and 187 respectively in 1997. This trend has also been observed nationally and is consistent with changes in the treatment of HIV-related diseases. In contrast, prevalent cases of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C both increased in 1998. This was particularly true of Hepatitis C which recorded 37% more notifications in 1998 than in 1997, and is thought to reflect the outcome of increased testing.

Notifications of sexually transmitted diseases showed large increases in 1998. There was a 59% increase in gonorrhea notifications, a 24% increase in syphilis notifications, and an 18% increase in chlamydia notifications.

## **Food and water-borne infections**

Food and water-borne diseases can result in intestinal illness generally described as food poisoning. The organisms which most commonly cause these types of illness are the campylobacter and salmonella organisms. Campylobacter infections occur worldwide, and are now the most commonly notified cause of bacterial diarrhoea in Victoria, with 4,114 cases notified in 1998. Listeriosis, although affecting a small number of people, can cause serious illness. Groups most at risk are pregnant women and their babies, the elderly, and people with lowered immunity. Infection with Giardia is also a commonly reported intestinal illness, although it may often be water rather than food-borne.

## **Health insurance**

### **Medicare**

Medicare was introduced in 1984 and is Australia's public health insurance scheme. Funded by a levy on taxable income, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of goods and services to be accessed.

In 1997–98, over 50 million Medicare services were processed in Victoria (table 7.10), accounting for just under a quarter of all Medicare services nationally. This represented a dollar value of \$1,558.5 million.

The largest proportion of Medicare services comprised unreferral consultations by general practitioners, which accounted for 43.7% of the total (21,990,768 cases), followed by pathology with 25.2% of total services (12,705,185 cases). These two services corresponded to the two most accessed services across Australia.

**7.10 MEDICARE, By Broad Type of Service—1997–98(a)**

Type of service	Number of services		Value of services	
	'000	%(b)	\$m	%(b)
Unreferred attendances				
General practitioner/VRGP	21 990.8	43.7	512.1	32.2
Other	3 647.1	7.3	77.2	4.9
Specialist attendance	4 999.4	9.9	251.8	15.9
Obstetrics	456.7	1.0	15.1	1.0
Anaesthetics	482.5	1.0	35.2	2.2
Pathology	12 705.2	25.2	219.1	13.8
Diagnostic imaging	2 629.3	5.2	231.1	14.6
Operations	1 173.4	2.3	138.7	8.7
Assistance at operations	58.4	0.1	6.0	0.4
Optometry	898.5	1.8	34.1	2.1
Radio and nuclear therapy	124.4	0.3	9.0	0.6
Miscellaneous	1 155.1	2.2	59.1	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 321.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 558.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) For services processed from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998. (b) Sum of components may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Medicare Statistical Tables.

## Private health insurance

Private Health Insurance is cover provided by organisations, registered under the National Health Act, to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital or ancillary health services. In recent years the Federal government has provided incentives for people to purchase Private Health Insurance. In 1997 the Federal government introduced the Private Health Insurance Incentives Scheme (PHIIS), and in January 1999 this scheme was replaced by new arrangements under which all persons with private health insurance are entitled to a 30% rebate of their insurance premiums.

During the operation of the PHIIS the ABS conducted the Health Insurance Survey. The results of this survey show that in June 1998 35.1% of the Victorian population (1,690,900 persons) had some type of private health insurance cover, compared with 37.6% of the national population. The majority (54.6%) of Victorians with private health insurance had cover for both hospital and ancillary services, while 34.8% had hospital cover only and 9.2% had ancillary cover only. Of those without private health insurance, 45.9% nonetheless had ambulance cover.

**7.11 TYPE OF PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE—June 1998**

Hospital type	'000	%
With private health insurance		
Hospital and ancillary	879.1	19.2
Hospital only	559.8	12.2
Ancillary only	147.5	3.2
Type of insurance not known	22.7	0.5
Total	1 609.0	35.1
Without private health insurance		
Ambulance only	1 364.9	29.8
No private insurance	1 609.4	35.1
Total	2 974.3	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 583.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Health Insurance Survey, Australia (Cat. no. 4335.0).

## Survey of disability, ageing and carers

### Disability

Disability is defined as any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being, which has lasted or is likely to last for six months or more, and restricts every day activities.

In 1998, nearly one-fifth (18% or 834,700 people) of Victoria's population had a disability (table 7.12). Of those with a disability, 88% (736,000) had specific restrictions in core activities and/or schooling or employment.

**7.12 DISABILITY STATUS—1998**

	'000	%
<b>Disability</b>		
With core restriction activity	665.2	14.3
With schooling or employment restrictions		
With core activity and schooling or employment restrictions	290.1	6.2
With schooling or employment restrictions only	71.7	1.5
Total	361.8	7.8
All with specific restrictions(a)	736.9	15.9
Without specific restrictions(b)	97.8	2.1
All with disability	834.7	18.0
<b>No disability</b>		
With impairment or long-term condition	765.4	16.5
Without impairment or long-term condition	3 044.8	65.6
All with no disability	3 810.2	82.0

(a) Totals may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (b) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary tables, Victoria* (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001).

The core activities of self care, mobility and communication are fundamental to a person's ability to participate normally in everyday life. Almost 80% of people with a disability were restricted in one or more of these core activities. Depending on the level of assistance needed or difficulty experienced, restriction in core activities was profound/severe (5.8% of the Victorian population), moderate (3.2%) or mild (5.3%).

Participation in education and the labour force contribute to a person's development and independence—44% (290,100 persons) of those with a core restriction activity also experienced restrictions in schooling or employment.

Disability rates increase with age from 2.9% for children aged 0–4 years to 81.3% for adults aged 85 years and over (table 7.13). While the overall proportion of men with a disability was slightly less than that of women (17.2% compared to 18.7% respectively), it varied across all age groups.

**7.13 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), By Age and Sex—1998**

Age	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
0–4	*5.1	*3.2	*4.1	*2.7	9.2	2.9
5–14	36.4	11.2	16.8	5.4	53.2	8.4
15–24	30.4	9.0	27.9	8.6	58.3	8.8
25–34	24.4	6.8	35.8	9.8	60.3	8.3
35–44	53.9	15.2	51.0	14.2	104.8	14.7
45–54	53.6	17.9	60.9	20.2	114.5	19.0
55–59	31.0	28.2	33.6	31.1	64.6	29.6
60–64	33.5	36.3	36.4	38.3	69.8	37.3
65–69	31.8	37.5	31.8	35.3	63.6	36.3
70–74	35.0	48.2	41.6	48.4	76.5	48.3
75–79	28.7	57.5	32.9	48.0	61.6	52.0
80–84	17.3	62.1	32.2	69.5	49.5	66.7
85 and over	14.3	78.1	34.5	82.7	48.8	81.3
Total	395.3	17.2	439.4	18.7	834.7	18.0

(a) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction, but may need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary tables, Victoria (4430.2.40.001)*.

## Carers

Caring is a response to a need arising from the family or community, and contributes to the cohesion of a society. Any persons who provides informal (unpaid) assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to an older person or a person with a disability because of their age or condition is defined as a carer.

In 1998, there were 577,000 Victorians who provided some assistance to those who need help because of disability or ageing (table 7.14). The proportion of carers who were female (56.5%) was higher than that of males. The highest proportion (35.9%) of carers were in the 35–54 age range, 8.1% were less than 18 years of age and 6.7% were aged 75 years and over.



**7.14 CARER STATUS, By Age—1998**

	Age group								Total
	Less than 18 years of age	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 years and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
<b>Males</b>									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*7.5	10.9	*6.3	*6.1	*5.5	39.6
Not a primary carer	18.8	20.9	28.4	30.5	32.1	32.9	29.3	18.8	211.5
Total	20.0	22.4	29.1	37.9	43.0	39.2	35.4	24.2	251.2
Not a carer	562.6	218.3	331.5	315.3	256.6	162.2	119.8	62.2	2 028.4
Total	582.6	240.6	360.6	353.3	299.6	201.3	155.3	86.4	2 279.6
<b>Females</b>									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	*2.9	17.3	15.0	11.3	14.5	**2.5	64.9
Not a primary carer	26.3	29.9	36.4	49.2	44.5	44.1	18.7	11.9	261.0
Total	26.9	30.5	39.3	66.5	59.5	55.4	33.3	14.4	325.8
Not a carer	539.6	190.5	327.4	292.2	241.5	147.1	139.7	114.4	1 992.3
Total	566.5	221.0	366.7	358.7	301.0	202.5	172.9	128.8	2 318.2
<b>Persons</b>									
Carer									
Primary carer	**1.8	**2.2	*3.6	24.8	25.9	17.6	20.6	7.9	104.5
Not a primary carer	45.1	50.7	64.8	79.7	76.6	77.0	48.0	30.6	472.5
Total	47.0	52.9	68.4	104.5	102.5	94.6	68.7	38.6	577.0
Not a carer	1 102.2	408.7	658.9	607.6	498.1	309.2	259.5	176.6	4 020.8
Total	1 149.1	461.6	727.3	712.0	600.6	403.8	328.2	215.1	4 597.8

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Victoria (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001).*

Primary carers are those who provide most informal assistance with personal activities to a person with a disability, and therefore caring plays a major part in their lives. In 1998, 104,500 (18.1%) of all carers in Victoria were identified as primary carers, of which 62.1% were female.

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### ABS sources

- Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0)
- Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2)
- Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria, Data Report*  
(Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001)
- Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Victoria*  
(Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001)
- Health Insurance Survey* (Cat. no. 4335.0)
- Private Hospitals, Australia* (Cat. no. 4390.0)
- Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8550.0)
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- Physiotherapy Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8552.0)
- Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8553.0)
- Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8554.0)

### Non-ABS sources

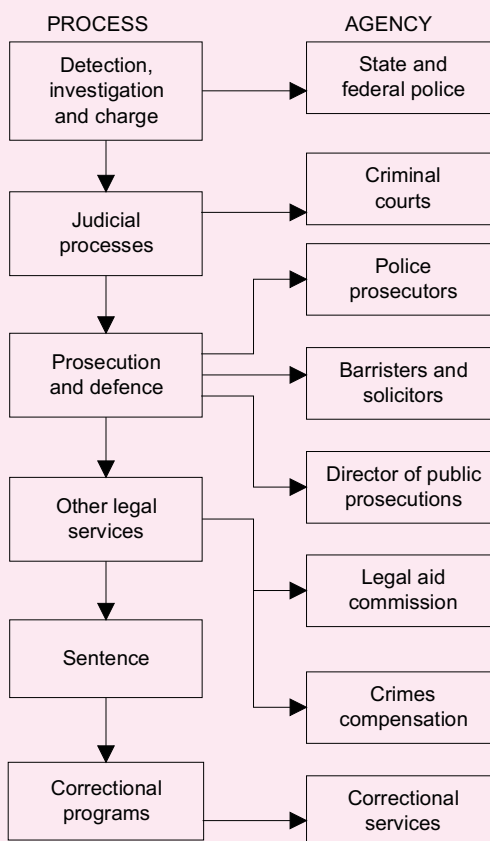
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics.
- Department of Human Services, Victoria.
- Health Insurance Commission, Statistical Tables.

## Overview

The criminal justice system consists of State and Commonwealth institutions, agencies, departments and personnel responsible for dealing with justice aspects of crime, victims of crime, persons accused or convicted of committing a crime, and other related issues and processes. Private companies are also involved with the provision of correctional services.

The various agencies which comprise the criminal justice system can be seen as acting within a broader process in which criminal incidents and offenders move through a number of stages. Diagram 8.1 indicates these broad stages and the points at which different justice agencies make their contribution.

**8.1 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**



Source: National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, ABS.

## Recorded crime statistics

Crimes recorded by police relate to offences that have become known to and recorded by police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime as not all crimes come to the attention of police. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting police statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes to reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting and recording systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour. When compared with 1997 figures, 1998 Victorian recorded crime statistics reflected an increase in the victimisation rates of attempted murder, driving causing death, assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery and other theft (table 8.2). However, victimisation rates in Victoria for all offence categories, except blackmail/extortion, were below the Australian average.

Property crimes make up the greatest proportion of crimes recorded by police. Property crimes include the offences of unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. In Victoria during 1998 police recorded 70,589 victims of unlawful entry with intent, 29,563 victims of motor vehicle theft and 125,569 victims of other theft (in total, 90% of all crimes recorded by police). In terms of crimes against the person, the most commonly recorded offence was assault, with 17,571 cases recorded by police in 1998. This was followed by 2,996 victims of robbery and 2,967 victims of sexual assault.

### 8.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a)

	Victoria				Australia	
	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998
	rate(b)	rate(b)	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)	no.
Homicide						
Murder	1.14	1.37	1.01	47	1.51	284
Attempted murder	0.75	0.96	1.12	52	2.04	382
Manslaughter	0.07	0.04	0.04	2	0.26	49
Driving causing death	0.48	0.54	0.94	44	1.40	262
Assault	359.74	371.06	376.99	17 571	709.24	132 967
Sexual assault	61.36	64.12	63.66	2 967	77.71	14 568
Kidnapping/abduction	2.08	2.04	2.47	115	3.53	662
Robbery						
Armed robbery	18.60	25.97	33.36	1 555	57.87	10 850
Unarmed robbery	23.40	28.08	30.92	1 441	68.96	12 928
Blackmail/extortion	1.78	2.76	1.95	91	1.59	298
Unlawful entry with intent	1 551.51	1 610.09	1 514.50	70 589	2 323.85	435 670
Motor vehicle theft	630.76	661.27	634.28	29 563	701.80	131 572
Other theft	2 622.08	2 602.86	2 694.10	125 569	3 014.83	565 214

(a) The type of victim depends on the type of crime committed. Victims can be people (homicide, assault, kidnapping/abduction, other theft); properties (unlawful entry with intent); motor vehicles (motor vehicle theft); or both people or organisations (robbery, blackmail/extortion). (b) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Table 8.3 provides data on victims of recorded crime by age. Victims were characterised by a tendency toward younger age groups—76% of victims were aged under 35 years, compared to just 1.5% for persons aged 65 years and over. For victims of assault, the most recorded crime, 65% were aged under 35 years. Furthermore, 27% of assault victims were aged 25–34 years.

### 8.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a), By Age—1998

	Age group (years)										Total
	0–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Not stated	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide											
Murder	3	1	—	4	12	10	10	1	4	2	47
Attempted murder	2	—	2	6	18	12	6	2	2	2	52
Manslaughter	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Driving causing death	4	4	9	9	12	2	1	1	2	—	44
Assault	604	1 042	2 422	2 634	4 734	2 612	1 281	446	178	1 618	17 571
Sexual assault	331	390	695	416	591	283	103	27	20	111	2 967
Kidnapping/abduction	28	28	23	13	11	6	4	—	—	2	115
Robbery											
Armed robbery	2	44	196	219	259	200	125	56	30	45	1 176
Unarmed robbery	5	116	341	206	261	117	92	66	124	48	1 376
Blackmail/extortion	—	3	11	13	9	15	15	6	—	5	77

(a) Refers to person victims only. For offences (e.g. armed robbery, unarmed robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, person victims only are included.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Care needs to be taken in using the ‘relationship of victim to offender’ data due to the high proportion of not stated information. For murder, attempted murder, sexual assault and blackmail/extortion, more offenders were known to the victim than were unknown (table 8.4). In contrast, for driving causing death, assault and kidnapping/abduction, more offenders were unknown to victims than known.

### 8.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a), By Relationship of Offender to Victim(b)—1998

	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual Assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Blackmail/extortion
Offence category	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Known to victim								
Family member	12	4	1	2	1 195	480	5	1
Non-family member	11	14	1	5	1 957	844	11	13
Total	23	18	2	7	3 152	1 324	16	14
Unknown to victim	20	15	—	37	4 408	521	60	8
Not stated	4	19	—	—	10 011	1 122	39	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17 571</b>	<b>2 967</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>77</b>

(a) Refers to person victims only. For offences (e.g. armed robbery, unarmed robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, only person victims are included. (b) Includes those persons for whom sex was not stated, but relationship was recorded.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

In Victoria in 1998, a weapon was used in 79% of murders and 65% of attempted murders (table 8.5). Firearms were used in 36% of murders, 33% of attempted murders and 15% of armed robberies. Weapons were far less likely to be used in assault, sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction offences.

### 8.5 VICTIMS, By Offence—1998

	Weapons used				No weapons used	Total
	Firearm	Other weapon	Weapon n.f.d.	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Homicide						
Murder	36.2	42.6	—	78.7	21.3	100.0
Attempted murder	32.7	32.7	—	65.4	34.6	100.0
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
Assault	0.9	11.9	—	12.7	87.3	100.0
Sexual assault	0.3	1.8	—	2.1	97.9	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.3	10.4	—	14.8	85.2	100.0
Robbery(a)	15.4	76.1	8.5	100.0	—	100.0

(a) Victims of robbery (armed and unarmed robbery) refers to individual persons or organisations. All other offence categories used in this table refer to individual persons.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

In Victoria during the financial year 1997–98, a total of 16,175 arrests for drug-related offences were made (table 8.6). The largest category was cannabis with 9,034 arrests (56%). The fastest growing category was heroin related arrests, increasing from 3,396 in 1996–97 to 5,544 in 1997–98, a change of 63%. The Australia figure for heroin related offences increased by 45% over the same period, from 7,140 in 1996–97 to 10,366 in 1997–98.

### 8.6 DRUG ARRESTS—1997–98

Type of drug	Number		Proportion	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Cannabis	9 034	64 659	55.9	76.9
Cocaine	32	460	0.2	0.5
Heroin etc.	5 544	10 366	34.3	12.3
Amphetamine	744	4 766	4.6	5.7
Hallucinogens	2	524	0.0	0.6
Steroids	0	71	0.0	0.1
Other drugs	819	3 276	5.1	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 175</b>	<b>84 122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Australian Illicit Drug Report.

## Crime and safety

The Crime and Safety Survey was conducted nationally in April 1998, and aimed to obtain information on the level of victimisation in the community for selected offences. Information was collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, whether these crimes were reported to police and crime related risk factors. The characteristics of offences refer to the most recent incident experienced by the victim.

For household crimes, information was collected on households that had experienced a break-in to their dwelling, that had found signs of an attempted break-in, and that had any motor vehicles stolen in the 12 months prior to the survey.

For personal crimes, information was collected on individuals who had experienced being physically attacked or threatened with violence when someone stole or tried to steal property from them (robbery), and on individuals who had force or violence used, attempted, or threatened against them (assault) in the 12 months prior to the survey. For females aged 18 years and over, information was also collected on sexual assaults experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The level of victimisation can be measured in more than one way. The most common measure derived from crime victims surveys is prevalence, that is, the number of the relevant population that have been victims of a given offence at least once in the reference period.

Rates of prevalence are often used, and these are generally expressed as a percentage of the total relevant population. Prevalence rates are also given as a rate per 1,000 households or persons (as relevant).

### How many victims of crime are there?

Households and individuals in Victoria experience a diverse range of crimes, only a few of which were covered by the Crime and Safety Survey.

In the 12 months prior to the 1998 Crime and Safety Survey, there were an estimated 61,700 households in Victoria which had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed (table 8.7).

About 36,300 households found signs of at least one attempted break-in, and a total of 92,700 households were victims of either a break-in or an attempted break-in in the 12 months prior to the survey.

About 27,300 households experienced at least one motor vehicle theft in the 12 months prior to the survey.

An estimated 9,600 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of robbery and 139,900 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of assault in the 12 months prior to the survey. An estimated 11,600 females aged 18 years and over were victims of sexual assault in the same time period.

**8.7 VICTIMS OF CRIME—12 months prior to April 1998**

	Victims	Relevant populations	Victimisation prevalence rates
	'000	'000	%
Break-in(a)	61.7	1 734.1	3.6
Attempted break-in(a)	36.3	1 734.1	2.1
Break-in/attempted break-in(a)	92.7	1 734.1	5.3
Motor vehicle theft(a)	27.3	1 734.1	1.6
Robbery(b)	9.6	3 635.7	0.3
Assault(b)	139.9	3 635.7	3.8
Sexual assault(c)	11.6	1 755.3	0.7

(a) Households. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

### How much of this crime is reported to the police?

Crime is not always reported to the police, and many factors influence whether or not a crime is reported. In particular, rates of reporting to the police vary depending on the type of offence.

Most motor vehicle thefts are reported to the police, with over 97% of household victims of motor vehicle theft reporting the most recent theft.

About 83% of household victims of break-ins reported the most recent incident to the police. Common reasons for not reporting the most recent incident were a feeling that there was nothing the police could do, and that the incident was too trivial.

Less than half (46%) of the victims of robbery reported the most recent incident to the police. Once again, the most common reasons for not reporting about being a feeling that there was nothing the police could do, and that the incident was too trivial.

Only 23% of assault victims and 21% of sexual assault victims reported the most recent incident to the police. Common reasons for not telling police about the most recent assault were that the incident was too trivial and that it was a personal matter.

### 8.8 REPORTING RATES TO POLICE FOR THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT—12 Months Prior to April 1998

	Told police	Did not tell police	Total victims	Reporting rates(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Break-in(b)	51.3	10.4	61.7	83.2
Attempted break-in(b)	13.7	22.6	36.3	37.6
Motor vehicle theft(b)	26.5	**0.8	27.3	97.1
Robbery(c)	4.4	5.2	9.6	46.0
Assault(c)	32.5	107.4	139.9	23.2
Sexual assault(d)	*2.5	9.2	11.6	*21.4

(a) The number of victims who told police about the most recent incident as a percentage of the total number of victims for each offence. (b) Households. (c) Persons aged 15 years and over. (d) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).



## Australian court system

In all States and Territories, two systems of criminal justice exist: the federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws; and the relevant State or Territory system, based on offences against State or Territory laws. It is the statute and common law of States and Territories that primarily governs the day-to-day lives of most Australians.

With respect to criminal law, the States and Territories have powers to enact their own criminal law. The Commonwealth has powers to enact laws, including sanctions for criminal offences in relation to its constitutional responsibilities. In effect, there are nine different systems of criminal law in existence in Australia.

In Victoria, criminal cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates' Court, as are less serious civil cases. The County Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims. The County Court also hears cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Court. The Supreme Court of Victoria hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, and appeals from County and Magistrates' Courts.

The Federal Court of Australia hears cases relating to Commonwealth (as opposed to State) law, such as cases involving trade practices and bankruptcy. There is also a federal Family Court of Australia which hears cases under the Family Law Act. The High Court of Australia acts as the final court of appeal for all criminal, civil and family law matters from courts within Australia.

### Victorian higher criminal courts

At the start of 1997–98, there were 1,049 defendants involved in cases which were still being processed (i.e. pending at the start), and a further 1,989 defendants who had cases initiated in the Higher Criminal Courts (table 8.9). Both groups represent a total workload of 3,038 defendants before the higher courts during 1997–98. Of this total workload, 1,747 defendants had all their charges finalised during 1997–98, while 1,291 defendants had at least one unfinalised charge at the end of the financial year (pending at the end).

**8.9 DEFENDANTS INITIATED—1997–98**

Status	Supreme court no.	County court no.	Total higher courts no.
Active workload during year			
Pending at start	65	984	1 049
Initiated	100	1 889	1 989
Status at year's end(b)			
Finalised	78	1 669	1 747
Pending at end	88	1 203	1 291

(a) Data exclude defendants in appeal cases. ABS does not collect Magistrates court data.

(b) Same population as for 'Active workload during year'. Supreme court had 3 cases transferred in and 2 out, and County court had 2 transferred in and 3 out.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

During 1997–98, 94% of the 1,747 defendants finalised in Higher criminal courts were finalised as a result of their charges being adjudicated (e.g. guilty verdict, proven not guilty or pleaded guilty) (table 8.10). Of these adjudicated defendants, 24% went through trial (of which 52% were found guilty) and 76% pleaded guilty.

#### 8.10 DEFENDANTS FINALISED(a)—1997–98

	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
Method of finalisation	no.	no.	no.
<b>Adjudicated</b>			
Acquitted	16	169	185
Proven guilty			
Guilty verdict	29	171	200
Guilty plea	29	1 220	1 249
Total proven guilty	58	1 391	1 449
Total adjudicated	74	1 560	1 634
<b>Non-adjudicated</b>			
Bench warrant issued	—	23	23
Withdrawn	4	85	89
Other finalisation(b)	—	1	1
Total non-adjudicated	4	109	113
<b>Total defendants finalised</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>1 747</b>

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

During 1997–98, the median duration from initiation to finalisation for defendants in the County Court was 20.4 weeks, and in the Supreme Court 41.8 weeks (table 8.11). Higher Court defendants finalised by a trial outcome of guilty verdict (44.7 weeks) or acquittal (40.0 weeks) had the longest median duration times, while defendants finalised by a guilty plea (16.6 weeks) had the shortest duration.

#### 8.11 MEDIAN DURATION FOR DEFENDANTS(a)—1997–98

	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
Method of finalisation	weeks	weeks	weeks
Acquitted	47.6	37.6	40.0
Guilty verdict	45.1	44.1	44.7
Guilty plea	31.6	16.4	16.6
Other finalisation(b)	25.8	25.3	25.3
<b>All defendants finalised</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

## Legal services

In addition to courts, there are a number of other agencies involved in the judicial process. These include legal representatives for the prosecution and defence. Prosecution for less serious matters heard before courts of summary jurisdiction, such as the Magistrates' Court, is generally carried out by Police Prosecutors. Crown Prosecutors normally handle the prosecution of more serious matters dealt with in County or Supreme Courts.

For the defendant, legal aid may be available to handle their defence. The Commonwealth legal aid scheme's objective is to maximise access to justice by all community members. Legal aid services and advice are provided directly by staff lawyers or by way of subsidies to the private legal profession. Assistance is directed to those persons who are most in need by way of merit and means tests.

During 1998–99, there were 41,114 applications received for legal aid, of which 84.6% were approved (table 8.12). Legal aid applications have declined from a peak of 48,669 in 1994–95, although approval rates have remained relatively steady in the period between 1993–94 and 1998–99.

**8.12 LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS AND THEIR OUTCOMES**

Year	Total applications received	Total assessed(a)	Number approved	Number refused	Approval rate(b)
					%
1993–94	42 969	41 955	33 565	8 390	80.0
1994–95	48 669	46 998	39 094	7 904	83.2
1995–96	47 759	46 453	38 361	8 092	82.6
1996–97	39 940	39 586	32 279	7 307	81.5
1997–98r	41 245	40 778	33 934	6 845	82.7
1998–99	41 114	40 706	34 743	5 603	84.6

(a) Total assessed is less than total applications received, as not all applications were processed.

(b) Approved applications as a percentage of assessed applications, but does not take into account pending or withdrawn applications.

Source: Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, Annual Report.

## Corrective services

### Victorian prisoner population

The annual Prisoner Census on 30 June 1998 recorded 2,858 prisoners in Victoria (table 8.13), of whom 2,705 were male and 153 female. Some 2,422 were sentenced and 436 were unsentenced. The average age of prisoners was 34.5 years for males and 33.6 years for females, and there were 126 Indigenous prisoners (4.4% of the total).

From 1994 to 1998, the Victorian prisoner population increased by 13% from 2,522 to 2,858 prisoners. The sentenced prisoner population increased by 11% and the unsentenced population by 31% over this period.

**8.13 PRISON POPULATION**

30 June	Prisoners		Sentenced		Unsentenced	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
1994	2 522	73.9	2 189	64.2	333	9.8
1995	2 467	71.8	2 118	61.6	349	10.2
1996	2 440	70.2	2 058	59.2	382	11.0
1997	2 643	74.6	2 226	62.8	417	11.8
1998	2 858	79.7	2 422	67.5	436	12.2

(a) Rate per 100,000 of estimated mid-year population aged 17 years and over.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia*.

On 30 June 1998 in Victoria, violent and sexual offences accounted for 44% of offences for which sentenced prisoners were in prison (table 8.14). A further 27% of sentenced prisoners were convicted of property offences, including break and enter, fraud, misappropriation, receiving and other theft; while 12% were convicted of drug offences.

**8.14 SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Most Serious Offence(a)—1998**

Offence	no.	%
Homicide		
Murder	213	8.8
Other homicide	54	2.2
Assault	138	5.7
Sex offences	405	16.7
Other offences against the person	31	1.3
Robbery	224	9.2
Extortion	3	0.1
Break and enter	276	11.4
Fraud and misappropriation	77	3.2
Receiving	25	1.0
Other theft	257	10.6
Property damage(b)	23	0.9
Government security(c)	198	8.2
Possession of weapon	1	0.0
Other against good order	29	1.2
Possession/use drugs	27	1.1
Deal/traffic drugs	254	10.5
Manufacture/grow drugs	12	0.5
Driving offences	29	1.2
Licence/registration offences	74	3.1
Other traffic offences	5	0.2
Other offences	67	2.8
Offences in custody	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 422</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence. Where sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the most serious offence is the offence with the lowest Australian National Classification of Offences code.

(b) Property damage also includes environmental offences. (c) Government security also includes justice procedures.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia*.

**Private prisons**

During 1996 and 1997, a major government infrastructure project was undertaken to replace the State's ageing prisons with three facilities developed, owned and operated by the private sector. Five public prisons were closed: Fairlea, Morwell River, Sale, Metropolitan Reception and Pentridge, and were replaced by three privately operated prisons. The Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre (operated by Corrections Corporation of Australia) at Deer Park opened in August 1996, Fulham Correctional Centre (operated by Australasian Correctional Management) near Sale opened in April 1997, and Port Phillip Prison (operated by Group 4 Corrections Services) at Laverton North opened in September 1997. The remaining ten public prisons in Victoria are operated by CORE, the Public Correctional Enterprise.

During 1997–98, 46% of the average prisoner population were accommodated in private prisons, with the remainder managed through the public prison system. While each prison differs in terms of treatment and supervision needs, Fulham Correctional Centre had the highest average prisoner population (554) during 1997–98.

**References****ABS sources**

*Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0)

*Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0)

*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)

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*Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Australian Illicit Drug Report.*

*Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, Annual Report.*

*Department of Justice. Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner, Statistical Profile: the Victorian Prison System 1995–96 to 1997–98.*



## Overview

This chapter looks at consumer purchasing patterns, actual costs and movements of various items (including housing), and money spent on various gambling activities.

## Retail Trade

The retail industry is a major contributor to the Victorian economy, accounting for over \$32.3 billion turnover in 1998–99 (table 9.1). It is also an important component of the Australian National Accounts, contributing around 40% of private final consumption expenditure. Retail turnover in Victoria increased by 3.5% from 1997–98 to 1998–99—all industry groups increased turnover with the exception of household goods and recreational goods, which recorded a decrease of 4.1% and 3.6% respectively. Between 1997–98 and 1998–99, growth rates slowed for all industries except recreational goods, and hospitality and services. Food retailing grew by 3.0%, and was the largest division at \$13.5 billion, constituting 42.0% of total retail turnover. Department stores increased turnover by 5.8% in 1998–99, down on the previous 12 months 7.0% growth. Clothing and soft goods showed the strongest growth (10.9%), followed by hospitality and services (7.7%), and other retailing (7.1%) which includes pharmaceutical, cosmetic, toiletry, antique, used goods, garden supplies, flower, watch and jewellery retailing.

**9.1 ANNUAL TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a) AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry**

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Industry group	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	10 248.7	11 032.5	12 023.3	12 680.9	13 133.9	13 525.4
Department stores	2 468.5	2 554.5	2 680.5	2 723.9	2 915.9	3 084.7
Clothing and soft goods	2 056.0	1 970.3	1 903.5	1 866.0	2 085.1	2 312.7
Household goods	3 504.0	3 550.5	3 772.6	4 065.6	4 014.3	3 850.9
Recreational goods	1 269.6	1 570.5	1 722.7	1 789.3	1 883.1	1 814.9
Other retailing	2 333.4	2 681.7	2 698.0	2 917.5	3 297.2	3 530.7
Hospitality and services	3 300.1	3 747.0	3 736.1	3 710.9	3 922.9	4 224.1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>25 180.3</b>	<b>27 107.0</b>	<b>28 536.7</b>	<b>29 754.0</b>	<b>31 252.4</b>	<b>32 343.0</b>

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

Seasonally adjusted data is an estimate of the original data without the systematic calendar related influences. Growth in the estimate of seasonally adjusted retail turnover strengthened through to the March quarter 1999, but declined slightly in the June quarter (table 9.2). Hospitality and services showed the strongest growth (14.1%) from the June quarter 1998 to the June quarter 1999, followed by clothing and soft goods (9.3%); other retailing (8.0%); and household goods (6.7%). Retail turnover in five of the seven industry groups increased in this quarter.

## 9.2 QUARTERLY TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, Seasonally Adjusted(a) at Current Prices

	June 1998	September 1998	December 1998	March 1999	June 1999
Industry group	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	3 303.4	3 306.5	3 359.0	3 434.0	3 432.1
Department stores	717.0	774.4	773.1	786.5	748.2
Clothing and soft goods	556.8	548.8	564.4	584.2	608.4
Household goods	940.9	935.2	949.6	964.8	1 004.1
Recreational goods	452.0	458.4	446.8	452.0	462.9
Other retailing	874.2	838.3	844.5	921.2	943.9
Hospitality and services	1 035.6	980.6	988.4	1 079.8	1 181.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>7 879.9</b>	<b>7 842.0</b>	<b>7 925.5</b>	<b>8 222.7</b>	<b>8 381.2</b>

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

## Average retail prices

Over the five years to June 1999, the rate of average retail price changes for food and other items have differed markedly (table 9.3). Between 1994 and 1999, prices for only 6 of the 27 items listed in table 9.3 fell, with the greatest drop observed for strawberry jam (−8.5%), margarine (−4.4%) and chuck steak (−3.7%). Other prices to fall were tissues (−1.1%), rump steak (−1.1%) and onions (−1.0%). Price increases over the period were highest for potatoes (121.4%), oranges (118.1%), tea (83.5%), eggs (62.5%), bread (52.3%), coffee (38.3%) and milk (34.6%).



## 9.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, Melbourne

	Unit	June quarter					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dairy products</b>							
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	104	113	121	130	135	140
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	349	337	373	357	337	365
Butter	500 g	184	164	194	199	204	209
<b>Cereal products</b>							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	153	160	174	192	189	233
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	315	330	342	340	330	322
<b>Meat and seafoods</b>							
<b>Beef</b>							
Rump steak	1 kg	1 102	1 120	1 116	1 033	1 031	1 090
Chuck steak	1 kg	623	594	607	547	569	600
<b>Lamb</b>							
Leg	1 kg	549	558	597	577	550	582
Loin chops	1 kg	792	801	900	859	860	943
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	323	321	348	387	336	354
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	293	286	302	308	314	310
Salmon, pink	210 gm can	232	221	226	227	264	267
<b>Fruit and vegetables</b>							
Potatoes	1 kg	70	137	99	130	108	155
Onions	1 kg	100	103	87	88	99	99
Peaches, canned	825 g	203	198	179	186	199	210
Oranges	1 kg	105	124	142	139	158	229
<b>Other food</b>							
Eggs	55 g dozen	200	196	245	271	272	325
Sugar, white	2 kg	199	192	202	201	211	221
Jam, strawberry	500 g jar	247	233	240	245	229	226
Tea	250 g	182	177	176	193	234	334
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	428	561	569	554	621	592
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	159	163	141	144	159	152
<b>Other items</b>							
Beer, full strength, unchilled	24 x 375 ml bottles	2 395	2 469	2 608	2 665	2 699	2 775
Facial tissues	pkt 224	176	165	188	181	179	174
Laundry detergent	1 kg	429	439	484	498	486	479
Tooth paste	140 g	234	229	232	244	247	238
Petrol, super grade	1 litre	70.2	71.1	74.1	73.5	70.9	70.2

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6403.0).

## Price movements

The CPI is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of change in purchasing power, or a measure of change in the cost of living. It is, in fact, “a measure of change, over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services”.

Prices of all goods and services are sought to be measured at constant quality, thus identifying ‘pure’ price movement. To do this, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. Changes in quality are taken into account, to ensure that the indexes reflect only pure price change.

In 1998–99, the all groups CPI for Melbourne stood at 120.9 (base year 1989–90=100.0, table 9.4). In the five years from 1993–94 to 1998–99, the all groups Melbourne CPI increased by 8.8%. However, the rate of increase since 1996–97 has been significantly lower, moving slightly downward from 119.9 in 1996–97 to 119.8 in 1997–98, and upwards again to 120.9 in 1998–99. Between 1993–94 and 1998–99, tobacco and alcohol (26.3%) and health and personal care (19.0%), food (15.9%), and recreation and education (14.1%) recorded the largest group increases. Housing was the only group to drop (6.1%).

From 1997–98 to 1998–99, the all groups Melbourne CPI showed a minor increase (0.9%), with the largest group increases in food (3.8%), tobacco and alcohol (3.4%) and recreation and education (1.6%). Increases in the cost of bread and fresh fruit and vegetables contributed most to the overall increase in food prices. The increase in recreation and education costs was largely due to domestic holiday travel and accommodation and education price rises.

#### 9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

Group	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	Percentage change	
							1993–94 to 1998–99	1997–98 to 1998–99
Food	107.9	110.1	114.1	118.6	120.5	125.1	15.9	3.8
Clothing	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.9	108.1	0.7	–0.7
Housing	92.7	97.5	101.4	95.0	86.5	86.7	–6.1	0.2
Household equipment	110.0	111.1	113.0	114.7	115.0	115.1	4.6	—
Transport	115.8	118.8	122.6	124.0	123.3	120.8	4.3	–2.0
Tobacco and alcohol	132.1	137.3	154.2	158.5	161.4	166.9	26.3	3.4
Health and personal care	135.4	142.4	148.7	157.1	162.2	161.1	19.0	–0.7
Recreation and education	113.6	116.7	120.3	123.3	127.6	129.6	14.1	1.6
<b>All groups</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## House prices

Data in this section are based on the House Price Index, which measures price movements for established homes, as well as project homes.

From 1997–98 to 1998–99, the House Price Index for established homes in Melbourne increased by 10.9%, down on the 12.7% growth of the previous 12 months, but the highest of all cities for this period (table 9.5). The Melbourne project home price index grew by 3.6% between 1997–98 and 1998–99, a sharp increase on the previous year's 0.8%. Only Perth had a higher increase in the project home price index (3.8%) between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

Established house price increases from 1993–94 to 1998–99 were greatest in Melbourne (33.2%), followed by Sydney (26.7%) and Darwin (24.3%). Growth in the price index of project homes was generally much lower—Melbourne recorded an increase of 8.3% between 1993–94 and 1998–99, compared to the 17.2% increase in Darwin.

## 9.5 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Established houses								
1993–94	108.8	95.2	138.0	109.1	104.7	122.5	155.7	134.4
1994–95	113.7	97.9	139.3	111.7	109.0	129.0	178.1	112.6
1995–96	115.8	97.6	136.8	108.3	108.2	129.8	188.0	112.7
1996–97	118.9	101.4	137.2	108.2	109.2	128.5	196.9	126.4
1997–98	128.5	114.3	138.9	112.1	113.3	125.4	198.9	122.8
1998–99	137.9	126.8	141.0	114.1	118.9	123.2	193.6	130.4
Project homes								
1993–94	105.8	103.9	110.1	111.4	96.2	117.7	118.6	132.7
1994–95	107.9	105.8	112.5	114.6	100.0	121.3	125.2	108.1
1995–96	110.2	107.3	113.7	112.8	101.6	123.4	129.9	109.5
1996–97	110.4	107.7	112.7	108.3	101.3	123.3	136.0	123.6
1997–98	112.2	108.6	112.4	113.1	102.2	123.3	137.3	123.5
1998–99	115.2	112.5	113.4	117.0	106.1	123.3	139.0	113.1

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. Weighted average of capital city.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0).

## Housing occupancy and costs

In 1997–98, the mean weekly housing cost in Melbourne was \$117, which was the fourth highest of the State capital cities in Australia (table 9.6). For households which were being purchased, and those in private rental accommodation, housing costs were almost \$60 cheaper per week in Melbourne compared to Sydney, which was the most expensive capital city. When housing costs are expressed as a proportion of income, the figures are similar across Australia, but there are marked differences by tenure type. In Melbourne, owners with a mortgage had mean weekly housing costs of \$207 per week, comprising 17% of household income. However, renters in State housing authorities paid an average of \$71 per week in housing costs, which was also 17% of their household income.

## 9.6 CAPITAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS, Housing Costs by Tenure Type—1997–98

3.6 CAPITAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS, housing costs by tenure type—1997-98						
	Owners without a mortgage	Owners with a mortgage	Renters			Total
Heading			State housing authority	Private landlord	Total renters	
MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS (\$)						
Sydney	25	269	59	210	172	138
Melbourne	22	207	71	153	138	117
Brisbane	27	201	61	147	132	122
Adelaide	18	174	60	136	103	98
Perth	18	193	68	135	119	106
Hobart	20	142	*54	129	106	127
Canberra	25	241	80	166	127	136
MEAN HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF INCOME (%)						
Sydney	2	20	17	21	20	13
Melbourne	3	17	17	20	19	13
Brisbane	3	16	15	22	20	13
Adelaide	3	17	16	19	18	12
Perth	2	17	20	20	19	13
Hobart	3	15	*22	22	22	12
Canberra	2	20	17	18	17	14

Source: Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (Cat. no. 4130.0).

Data on the value of separate houses are presented in table 9.7. In 1997–98, the mean value of separate houses in Melbourne was \$180,000, behind Sydney (\$295,100), Perth (\$194,000) and Brisbane (\$182,700). One quarter of separate houses in Melbourne were worth more than \$200,000, compared to 60% for Sydney.

**9.7 CAPITAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS, Value of Dwelling—1997–98**

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
Less than \$75,001	%	n.p.	*2.1	*3.5	9.8	4.1	12.2	—
\$75,001 to \$100,000	%	*2.6	16.8	12.2	28.4	14.2	30.6	6.9
\$100,001 to \$125,000	%	4.3	15.1	16.5	22.2	15.4	15.6	16.8
\$125,001 to \$150,000	%	16.1	19.2	20.6	16.3	15.4	18.8	29.3
\$150,001 to \$200,000	%	18.3	22.1	23.8	11.3	23.3	14.5	23.1
\$200,001 to \$250,000	%	11.2	8.3	8.7	5.1	9.5	*3.7	12.7
\$250,001 to \$300,000	%	12.5	7.3	7.6	*2.5	6.7	n.p.	*5.2
Greater than \$300,000	%	34.8	9.0	7.1	4.3	11.3	n.p.	*6.1
Mean value	\$'000	295.1	180.0	182.7	138.1	194.0	129.1	176.7

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

## Gambling

When considering gambling statistics there are two very different sets of data relating to money spent on gambling. The first looks at the total amount of money wagered on gambling (table 9.8), and the second looks at the net expenditure on gambling, which takes into account the amount of money returned as winnings (table 9.9). For various types of gambling, the amounts “lost” or not returned to the gambler vary significantly.

Total Victorian gambling turnover during 1997–98 was \$32.5 billion (table 9.8). While the turnover for electronic gaming machines was highest at \$18.1 billion, turnover for casinos was characterised in this period by strong growth. From \$4 billion in 1995–96, casino turnover increased 64% to \$6.5 billion in 1996–97, and a further 62% to \$10.6 billion in 1997–98. In contrast, some forms of gaming decreased in turnover, such as instant lottery and Keno.

## 9.8 GAMBLING TURNOVER

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	Per capita 1997–98(a)
Gambling form	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
TAB	2 283.5	2 292.7	2 371.9	683.75
On-course totalisator	235.1	223.4	224.5	64.71
On-course bookmakers	441.6	365.1	384.2	110.74
Sports betting	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.38
<i>Total racing gambling</i>	<i>2 961.9</i>	<i>2 882.4</i>	<i>2 981.9</i>	<i>859.58</i>
Lottery	12.5	12.3	13.0	3.76
Tattslotto, lotto	702.8	643.9	672.0	193.73
Instant lottery	72.4	60.4	59.2	17.06
Casino	3 991.8	6 534.0	10 571.2	3 047.32
Keno	31.3	29.7	28.5	8.22
Gaming machines	13 367.2	15 894.0	18 097.8	5 217.01
Other	192.2	22.5	35.8	10.32
<i>Total gaming</i>	<i>18 370.3</i>	<i>23 196.8</i>	<i>29 477.6</i>	<i>8 497.43</i>
<b>Total gambling</b>	<b>21 332.2</b>	<b>26 079.2</b>	<b>32 459.5</b>	<b>9 357.02</b>

(a) Annual average dollar turnover per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years, based on estimated mid year population.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1972–73 to 1997–98.

Total gambling expenditure for Victoria during 1997–98 was \$3.2 billion, and \$921 on a per capita basis (table 9.9). Increases in expenditure were most significant for casinos (28%) and electronic gaming machines (18%), while total expenditure on gambling increased 16%. Those forms of gambling that experienced a decline in expenditure were on-course bookmakers, Pools, instant lottery and Keno.

## 9.9 GAMBLING EXPENDITURE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	Per capita 1997–98(a)
Gambling form	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$
TAB	365.4	366.8	379.5	109.40
On-course totalisator	37.6	35.7	35.9	10.35
On-course bookmakers	26.5	21.9	17.3	5.00
Sports betting	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.11
<i>Total racing gambling</i>	<i>430.0</i>	<i>424.8</i>	<i>433.2</i>	<i>124.87</i>
Lottery	5.0	4.9	5.2	1.50
Tattslotto, lotto	281.1	257.6	268.8	77.49
Instant lottery	29.0	24.2	23.7	6.82
Casino	490.9	579.0	742.3	213.98
Keno	8.7	7.2	6.9	1.98
Gaming machines	1 246.3	1 455.8	1 711.3	493.31
Other	54.9	3.3	3.6	1.04
<i>Total gaming</i>	<i>2 115.9</i>	<i>2 331.9</i>	<i>2 761.8</i>	<i>796.13</i>
<b>Total gambling(c)</b>	<b>2 545.8</b>	<b>2 756.7</b>	<b>3 195.0</b>	<b>921.00</b>

(a) Annual average dollar expenditure per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years, based on estimated mid year population.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1972–73 to 1997–98.

## References

### Reviews of the CPI

To ensure the CPI continues to meet community needs, the ABS conducts reviews at approximately five year intervals. These reviews update item weights and provide an opportunity to reassess the scope and coverage of the index and other methodological issues. The 13th series CPI was introduced in the September quarter 1998. It was specifically designed to provide a general measure of price inflation for the household sector as a whole. Accordingly, the ABS has adopted the acquisitions approach for the construction of the index. Compared with the 12th series CPI, the most significant differences are a change in the item coverage of the CPI and a change in the population group covered by the CPI. The most noticeable changes to the item coverage are the exclusion of mortgage interest and consumer credit charges, and the inclusion of expenditure on new dwellings (excluding land). The population coverage was expanded beyond the wage and salary earner households to all private households, resulting in a population coverage increasing from 29% to 64% of Australian private households.

### ABS sources

*Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0)

*Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6401.0)

*Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities*  
(Cat. no. 6403.0)

*House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0)

*A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6440.0)

*Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0)

### Non-ABS sources

Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics, 1972–73 to 1997–98.

## Overview

Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. As part of the Victorian Government's Business Growth Initiative, Business Victoria promotes an Export Assistance Program, which aims to increase the level of exports from Victoria.

The statistics in this chapter are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports; total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses. State statistics for exports comprise State of origin. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Imports to Victoria increased by 7.5% in 1998–99 to \$31,016 million, continuing the upward trend since 1993–94. Imports over this six year period increased by 49% (table 10.1). The value of exports increased 3.5%, from \$15,938 million in 1997–98, to \$16,494 million in 1998–99.

Victorian exports comprised 19.2% of the Australian total (\$86,002 million) in 1998–99, an increase from 18.2% in 1997–98. Victoria received 32% of Australia's imports (\$97,614 million) in 1998–99, a proportion that has remained constant since 1993–94.

### 10.1 OVERSEAS TRADE, Recorded Values of Imports and Exports

	Imports	Exports
Year	\$m	\$m
1993–94	20 770	12 349
1994–95	23 967	13 008
1995–96	24 663	15 410
1996–97	25 093	16 306
1997–98	28 851	15 938
1998–99	31 016	16 494

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade Statistics.

## Imports

In 1998–99, more than two-thirds of Victoria's imports came from eight countries (table 10.2). The major import sources were the United States of America (USA) (\$6,890 million); Japan (\$4,134 million); China (\$2,537 million); Germany (\$2,342 million); the United Kingdom (\$1,840 million); New Zealand (\$1,333 million); Indonesia (\$1,078 million); and Italy (\$1,038).

### 10.2 IMPORTS(a), Countries of Origin and Consignment

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Country	\$m	\$m	\$m
United States of America	5 944	7 027	6 890
Japan	3 097	3 847	4 134
China	1 755	2 154	2 537
Germany	1 923	2 116	2 342
United Kingdom	1 635	1 694	1 840
New Zealand	1 247	1 311	1 333
Indonesia	507	637	1 078
Italy	832	963	1 038
Taiwan	792	852	905
Malaysia	508	668	873
Other	6 853	7 582	8 046
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 093</b>	<b>28 851</b>	<b>31 016</b>

(a) Customs value.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

### 10.3 IMPORTS(a), By Commodity Groups

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Description	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road vehicles (incl. air cushioned vehicles)	2 924	3 764	4 207
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-elec. counterparts of elec dom equip)	1 571	1 790	2 128
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	1 711	2 011	2 056
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1 460	1 628	1 738
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	1 051	1 221	1 345
Machinery specialised for particular industries	1 175	1 275	1 306
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	1 066	1 171	1 198
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	885	1 090	1 189
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	932	780	1 147
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	673	816	888
Other	11 645	13 305	13 814
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 093</b>	<b>28 851</b>	<b>31 016</b>

(a) Customs value.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.



The major commodities imported into Victoria in 1998–99 were road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$4,207 million), electrical machinery apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment) (\$2,128 million); and general industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s. (\$2,056 million) (table 10.3). The largest increases for the top ten imports over 1997–98 were petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (47%); electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (incl. non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment) (19%); and road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (12%).

#### 10.4 IMPORTS FROM MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—1998–99

	USA	Japan	China
Description	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road vehicles (incl. air cushion vehicles)	630	2 100	47
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.c.	695	301	49
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	380	152	370
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	20	2	729
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts, (incl. non-elec. counterparts of elec dom equip)	387	174	181
Power generating machinery and equipment	534	99	7
Machinery specialised for particular industries	375	205	7
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	175	226	110
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	399	56	13
Office machines and automatic data processing machines	317	58	46
Other	2 978	761	978
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 890</b>	<b>4 134</b>	<b>2 537</b>
	%	%	%
Percentage of Victorian imports	22	13	8

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

Victoria's major source of imports was the United States—a significant proportion of these were general industrial machinery and equipment (\$695 million); and road vehicles (\$630 million) (table 10.4). Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) (\$2,100 million) were the dominant commodity imported from Japan, comprising half the value of goods imported from that country whereas articles of apparel and clothing accessories (\$729 million) were the dominant commodity from China, followed by miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$370 million).

## Exports

In 1998–99, almost half of Victoria's exports went to six countries. The major export destinations were Japan (\$1,676 million); New Zealand (\$1,653 million); USA (\$1,469 million); United Kingdom (\$1,169 million); Singapore (\$1,084 million); and Taiwan (\$919 million) (table 10.5).

**10.5 EXPORTS(a), Country of Destination**

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Country	\$m	\$m	\$m
Japan	1 523	1 686	1 676
New Zealand	2 140	1 552	1 653
United States of America	958	1 603	1 469
United Kingdom	416	453	1 169
Singapore	893	989	1 084
Taiwan	696	657	919
Hong Kong	812	1 073	899
Republic of Korea	2 098	1 039	862
China	658	624	669
Saudi Arabia	168	268	511
Other	5 944	5 994	5 583
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 306</b>	<b>15 938</b>	<b>16 494</b>

(a) Free on board.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

Victoria's main exports in 1998–99 were gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates) (\$2,263 million); dairy products and birds' eggs (\$1,815 million); non-ferrous metals (\$1,085 million); and road vehicles (includes air cushion vehicles) (\$1,081 million) (table 10.6).

**10.6 EXPORTS(a), Commodity Groups**

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Description	\$m	\$m	\$m
Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	1 735	1 505	2 263
Dairy products and birds' eggs	1 428	1 515	1 815
Non-ferrous metals	887	1 025	1 085
Road vehicles (includes air cushion vehicles)	817	922	1 081
Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	1 198	1 244	843
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	757	832	745
Meat and meat preparations	556	694	710
Vegetables and fruit	484	392	412
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	307	354	394
Cereals and cereal preparations	589	454	394
Other	7 548	7 001	6 752
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 306</b>	<b>15 938</b>	<b>16 494</b>

(a) Free on board.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

The value of gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates) exports increased by 50%; dairy products and birds' eggs by 20%; and road vehicles (includes air cushion vehicles) by 17%, over the same period. In contrast, the value of textile fibres and their wastes exports from Victoria declined by 32% between 1997–98 and 1998–99. Other commodities to show a decline in the value of exports were cereals and cereal preparations (13%) and petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (10%).

Japan, which received \$1,676 million worth of exports in 1998–99, remains Victoria's main export destination over New Zealand (\$1,653 million), although the commodities exported to those countries varied significantly (table 10.7). Exports to Japan mainly consisted of dairy products and birds' eggs (\$311 million), non-ferrous metals (\$156 million), and cork and wood (\$134 million). In contrast, exports to New Zealand consisted of road vehicles (\$194 million) and petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (\$153 million). Exports to the USA comprised road vehicles (includes air-cushion vehicles) (\$201 million), meat and meat preparations (\$195 million) and transport equipment (excludes road vehicles) (\$132 million).

**10.7 EXPORTS TO MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS—1998–99**

	Japan	NZ	USA
Description	\$m	\$m	\$m
Road vehicles (includes air-cushion vehicles)	10	194	201
Dairy products and birds' eggs	311	12	41
Meat and meat preparations	130	6	195
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	17	153	41
Non-ferrous metals	156	25	6
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	43	18	91
Transport equipment (excludes road vehicles)	3	14	132
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	14	95	38
Gold, non-monetary (excludes gold ores and concentrates)	133	4	1
Cork and wood	134	1	1
Other	725	1 131	722
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 676</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>1 469</b>
	%	%	%
Proportion of Victorian exports	10	10	9

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

## References

### Data sources

The foreign trade statistics presented in this chapter are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations' recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics. Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act.

### ABS sources

International Trade Statistics, unpublished data.



Overview

This chapter includes information relating to Victoria’s tourism and cultural activities, including the arts and recreation. Victoria is one of Australia’s most diverse States with a variety of natural features, cultural activities and historic sites.

As a tourist attraction, for both international and domestic visitors, Victoria continues to make an important contribution to the growth of tourism within Australia. Metropolitan Melbourne attracts most of the State’s international and domestic tourists but regional Victoria is also experiencing growth. The emerging and sustained tourism growth surrounding hallmark events (these include major sporting and cultural events) within the State has promoted Victoria to a national and international audience, and has contributed to the development of major infrastructure.

Melbourne is viewed as a culturally diverse, vibrant and green city where there is always plenty to do and a lot to see. Lifestyle features prominently in Melbourne promotions, with shopping, dining, café culture and sport topping the list of things to do. Cultural activities such as performing arts, film, literature, sports, recreation, religious practice and activities based around conservation and enjoying the natural environment provide a basis for community expression, and all share an interrelationship with tourism.

Tourism

Tourism is one of Australia’s largest industries. In 1995–96, the Bureau of Tourism Research estimated that the tourism industry comprised 10.5% of Gross Domestic Product. Furthermore, total tourist expenditure is estimated at \$60.4 billion, and the tourism industry provides employment for approximately 694,000 persons directly, as well as over 1 million persons indirectly.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Short-term overseas visitors to Australia who specified Victoria as their main destination increased from 568,070 in 1996–97 to 651,940 in 1998–99 (table 11.1). Victoria’s share of overseas arrivals to Australia increased from 13.4% in 1996–97 to 15.2% in 1998–99. Furthermore, the growth in visitor arrivals to Victoria in this period was 14.8% compared to 0.8% for Australia.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.	%
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>568 070</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Australia(b)	4 252 650	4 220 010	4 288 030	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Includes ‘not stated’.  
Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0); Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

In 1998–99, the major source of international visitors to Australia who specified Victoria as their main State of intended stay was New Zealand, with 19.7% of the State visitor total (table 11.2). This was followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with 11.7%, the United States of America with 10.0% and Japan and Singapore, each with 7.6%.

From 1996–97 to 1998–99, the most significant growth in visitor numbers to Victoria came from Singapore, with a 57.4% increase, followed by United Kingdom and Ireland (22.9%) and the United States of America (19.7%) (table 11.2).

### 11.2 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, Victoria Main State of Intended Stay(a)

Country of residence	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	Percent of 1998–99 total	Percentage change 1996–97 to 1998–99
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	117 300	126 230	128 580	19.7	9.6
UK and Ireland	62 010	70 610	76 190	11.7	22.9
USA	54 320	59 290	65 010	10.0	19.7
Japan	41 610	50 970	49 600	7.6	19.2
Singapore	31 350	42 690	49 330	7.6	57.4
Malaysia	23 830	24 900	28 280	4.3	18.7
Indonesia	31 430	24 550	22 930	3.5	–27.0
Hong Kong	22 440	23 580	21 340	3.3	–4.9
Germany	19 880	20 740	20 670	3.2	4.0
Taiwan	13 400	13 320	13 470	2.1	0.5
Thailand	17 790	8 920	13 040	2.0	–26.7
Other countries	132 710	144 230	163 490	25.1	23.2
<b>All countries</b>	<b>568 070</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Holidaying was the most common reason (39.2%) for overseas visitor arrivals into Australia who stated Victoria as their main destination in 1998–99 (table 11.3). The proportion of visitors who nominated visiting friends/relatives decreased from 27.8% in 1996–97 to 26.0% in 1998–99, with the proportion for business decreasing from 16.3% to 15.0%.

### 11.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay—Reason for Journey

Reason for journey	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Convention/conference	17 570	3.1	15 390	2.5	19 600	3.0
Business	92 650	16.3	99 710	16.3	97 730	15.0
Visiting friends/relatives	158 010	27.8	172 930	28.3	169 300	26.0
Holiday	231 950	40.8	244 740	40.1	255 590	39.2
Employment	4 580	0.8	5 020	0.8	6 680	1.0
Education	30 190	5.3	32 700	5.4	33 900	5.2
Other and not stated	33 100	5.8	39 540	6.5	69 140	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>568 070</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610 050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>651 940</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0); Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

During 1998–99, there were 771,360 short-term departures of Victorian residents, an increase of 6.7% over 1997–98 (table 11.4). The five main destinations for Victorian travellers were New Zealand (14.0%), Indonesia (11.0%), the United States of America (10.8%), United Kingdom and Ireland (9.8%), and Thailand (4.5%).

**11.4 SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(a), By Victorian Residents**

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1998–99
Country of stay	no.	no.	no.	%
New Zealand	85 950	93 080	107 750	14.0
Indonesia	57 570	73 240	84 790	11.0
USA	83 880	87 220	83 320	10.8
UK and Ireland	72 430	79 030	75 870	9.8
Thailand	21 360	25 870	34 570	4.5
Hong Kong	38 120	30 280	31 380	4.1
Malaysia	28 900	26 520	27 700	3.6
Singapore	18 830	21 580	26 760	3.5
China(b)	17 250	21 820	22 840	3.0
Italy	22 170	20 940	20 380	2.6
Other	227 290	243 470	256 010	33.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>673 740</b>	<b>723 060</b>	<b>771 360</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Short-term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months. (b) Excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan Province.

Source: Unpublished data Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

## International and domestic tourism

The International Visitor Survey conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research showed that in 1998, over 1 million international visitors aged 15 years and over came to Victoria, spending 19.9 million nights in the State (table 11.5). Although 50% of international visitors came to Victoria for holiday/leisure purposes, they comprised just 27% of visitor nights. Persons who came for “other” purposes spent almost 7.8 million nights in Victoria, or 39% of total international visitor nights.

Domestic visitors to Victoria (which include inter and intrastate visitors) differed from their international counterparts in that they were slightly less likely to come for holiday/leisure purposes, comprising 46% of visitors and 48% of visitor nights. In total, there were almost 19 million domestic visitors, who spent 55.7 million nights in Victoria.

**11.5 INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISM(a), By Primary Purpose of Visit—1998**

Purpose of trip	International visitors		Domestic visitors	
	Visitors	Visitor nights	Visitors	Visitor nights
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Holiday/leisure	512	5 312	8 651	26 968
Visiting friends/relatives	196	5 412	6 463	18 999
Business	156	1 410	3 024	7 669
Other	151	7 780	857	2 082
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>19 915</b>	<b>18 995</b>	<b>55 718</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: International Visitor Survey and National Visitor Survey.

Backpacking

Backpacking is an important component of international tourism in Australia, one that is characterised by visitors staying for longer periods of time, spending more money, and visiting more regions than other tourists. In 1998, there were 146,600 backpacker visitors to Victoria compared to 129,500 in 1997, an increase of 13% (table 11.6). Furthermore, backpacker numbers have increased 36% since 1996. The increase in backpacker visitor nights has also been significant, with numbers increasing 22% since 1996.

11.6 BACKPACKER VISITORS(a)(b)

	1996	1997	1998
	'000	'000	'000
Visitors	107.9	129.5	146.6
Visitor nights	2 931	3 018	3 589

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) A backpacker is defined as an international visitor who spent one or more nights in a backpacker hotel or youth hostel during their stay in Australia.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Tourist accommodation

At June 1999, Victoria had 698 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, a 4.3% increase on the June 1998 figure (table 11.7). Total takings from accommodation were \$718 million for the year 1998–99, compared to \$653 million in 1997–98. Although motels and guest houses comprised 73% of all accommodation establishments in June 1999, they accounted for just 35% of total takings. Licenced hotels with facilities, with 17% of the accommodation establishments, received \$356 million in takings, or 50% of the total.



**11.7 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)**

Particulars	Unit	1997–98	1998–99
<b>LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES</b>			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	115	121
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	9 856	10 766
Room nights occupied	'000	2 259.1	2 476.6
Room occupancy rate	%	65.5	65.6
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	13 856	14 406
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	331 256	356 050
<b>MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES</b>			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	504	507
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	16 391	16 214
Room nights occupied	'000	3 052.9	2 983.2
Room occupancy rate	%	50.9	50.5
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	5 893	5 822
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	252 769	252 577
<b>SERVICED APARTMENTS</b>			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	50	70
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	2 603	3 786
Room nights occupied	'000	532.0	833.5
Room occupancy rate	%	67.4	67.3
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	1 005	1,497
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	69 151	109 249
<b>TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	669	698
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	28 850	30 766
Room nights occupied	'000	5 844.0	6 293.2
Room occupancy rate	%	57.1	57.6
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	20 754	21 725
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	653 176	717 876

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8635.2.40.001).

## Culture

### National Estate

The preservation and use of historic sites are important aspects of cultural expression within the community. Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific, economic or social significance for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people, and are collectively known as the National Estate (table 11.8).

The Australian Heritage Commission is the peak advisory body to the Commonwealth Government regarding identification and conservation of the National Estate. The Commission is responsible for maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The register lists places identified as being of cultural and natural importance which should be conserved for present and future generations.

#### 11.8 PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE—30 June 1999

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total	% of Australia
Victoria	106	2 280	215	2 601	21.0

Source: *Australian Heritage Commission, Annual Report*.

Cultural venues  
and funding

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. At 30 June 1999, there were 2,601 places in Victoria on the National Estate, which was 21% of the Australian total.

There were 332 museums in Victoria employing 748 persons in paid employment and 3,284 volunteers at June 1998 (table 11.9). Museum income totalled \$32,553 million and expenses \$31,397 million.

11.9 KEY AGGREGATES, Selected Museums—1997–98

Selected characteristics	Unit	
Museums		
Art museums	no.	52
Historic places	no.	66
Other	no.	214
Total (at end June 1998)	no.	332
Employment		
Persons (at end June 1998)	no.	748
Volunteers (during the month of June 1998)	no.	3 284
Income		
Government funding	\$'000	23 319
Admissions income	\$'000	1 704
Other income	\$'000	*7 531
Total	\$'000	32 553
Expenses		
Wages and salaries	\$'000	16 661
Other expenses	\$'000	14 739
Total	\$'000	31 397
Exhibitions developed	no.	1 260

Source: Selected Museums, Australia (Cat. no. 4145.0).

Governments in Australia provide considerable financial support to organisations in the culture industry, across a diverse range of art and cultural activities.

The Victorian State Government provided funding of \$370 million for cultural purposes in 1997–98 (table 11.10). This comprised \$254.7 million (68.8%) for cultural facilities and services, \$103.7 million (28.0%) for culture n.e.c. (including recreational facilities and services), and \$11.6 million (3.1%) for broadcasting and film.

11.10 CULTURAL FUNDING BY VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT—1997–98

Particulars	\$m
Cultural facilities & services	254.7
Culture n.e.c.(a)	103.7
Broadcasting & film	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.0</b>

(a) 'Culture n.e.c.' includes 'recreational facilities and services'.

Source: Unpublished data, Cultural Funding Survey (Cat. no. 4183.0).

### Attendance at cultural venues and sporting events

Apart from State Government, Victorian Local Government spent \$163.1 million on cultural funding during 1997–98. Libraries accounted for \$83.7 million of this, public halls and civic centres \$38.7 million, and other cultural facilities and services \$32.7 million.

Table 11.11 presents data showing the perceived importance of cultural venues. In November 1997, libraries were perceived by 95% of Victorian residents as highly valued venues, followed by performing arts venues (78%), museums (75%) and art galleries (73%).

**11.11 PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL VENUES(a)—November 1997**

	Very important	Important	Not important	Don't Know
Type of cultural venue	%	%	%	%
Libraries	69.5	25.8	3.3	1.4
Museums	31.9	43.1	21.4	3.6
Performing arts	26.9	51.0	16.8	5.3
Art galleries	21.7	51.4	21.7	5.3

(a) Refers to a person's view about the importance of cultural venues in their community.

Source: *Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4157.0).

Cinemas were attended by 2.6 million people (68.3% of the Victorian population) at least once during the year to April 1999; followed by botanic gardens (40.9%); national, state or local libraries (37.5%); and animal or marine parks (36.1%) (table 11.12). Popular music venues (24.9%) were well attended, closely followed by art galleries (21.0%).

## 11.12 CULTURAL VENUE ATTENDANCE—May 1998 to April 1999

	Age (years)			Persons attending	Total
	15–24	25–44	45 and over		Attendance rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Cinema	604.3	1 124.1	830.8	2 559.1	68.3
Botanic gardens	273.9	636.9	621.5	1 532.3	40.9
National, state or local library	278.1	584.4	541.3	1 403.8	37.5
Animal or marine parks					
Zoo	183.6	500.8	264.3	948.7	25.3
Animal or marine park other than zoos	131.4	379.6	216.3	727.2	19.4
Total animal or marine parks(b)	255.0	691.8	407.4	1 354.1	36.1
Popular music	257.6	437.5	239.0	934.1	24.9
Art gallery	148.0	284.3	353.9	786.2	21.0
Opera or musical					
Both opera and musical	*5.4	26.8	30.7	63.0	1.7
Opera only	*9.8	24.5	41.3	75.5	2.0
Musical only	78.7	218.7	217.3	514.7	13.7
Total	93.9	270.0	289.3	653.2	17.4
Theatre	118.2	274.9	256.4	649.5	17.3
School college or university library	353.0	181.6	83.1	617.7	16.5
Museum	118.1	244.0	238.9	601.0	16.0
Dance	62.8	130.3	127.0	320.0	8.5
Classical music	36.5	106.4	162.2	305.1	8.1
Other performing arts					
Circus	68.0	208.8	95.8	372.6	9.9
Other performing arts — other than circuses	61.4	180.1	127.3	368.9	9.8
Total other performing arts(b)	121.8	355.7	207.5	685.1	18.3

(a) Attendance rate is persons attending the venue at least once during the year as a percentage of the civilian population. (b) Total does not equal sum of components as a person can visit more than one component.

Source: Unpublished data, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues (Cat. no. 4114.0).

## Recreation

Australian rules football was the most popular sport, attended by 33.9% of the Victorian population aged 15 years and over at least once during the year to April 1999 (table 11.13). Other popular sports were horse racing (attendance rate of 13.0%) and motor sports (11.6%). Overall, attendance rates for males were higher than those for females, especially for Australian rules football (41.9% for males, 26.1% for females), motor sports (17.0%, 6.4%) and cricket (11.8%, 4.5%). The only sports for which the attendance rates for females were higher than that of males were tennis and netball.

**11.13 SPORTING EVENT ATTENDANCE(a)—May 1998 to April 1999**

	Number			Attendance rate(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sporting event	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Australian rules football	768.8	500.2	1 269.0	41.9	26.1	33.9
Horse racing	256.6	232.2	488.8	14.0	12.1	13.0
Motor sports	311.0	123.3	434.3	17.0	6.4	11.6
Cricket	216.4	85.7	302.2	11.8	4.5	8.1
Tennis	124.7	131.6	256.3	6.8	6.9	6.8
Basketball	97.8	78.4	176.2	5.3	4.1	4.7
Harness racing	91.1	72.6	163.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
Soccer	73.4	31.2	104.6	4.0	1.6	2.8
Netball	13.1	52.4	65.5	0.7	2.7	1.7
Rugby league	47.0	15.4	62.5	2.6	0.8	1.7
Dog racing	36.9	20.6	57.5	2.0	1.1	1.5
Golf	39.8	9.3	49.0	2.2	0.5	1.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Attendance rate is persons attending the sporting event at least once during the year as a percentage of the sex civilian population of the same sex.

Source: Unpublished data, Sports Attendance (Cat. no. 4174.0).

## Sports involvement

In 1997, 32% of persons aged 15 and over (40% of males and 25% of females) had either paid or unpaid involvement with sport (table 11.14). Involvement in sport was more likely to be unpaid—a total of 82,900 persons (7.1%) either had paid or paid and unpaid involvement in sport in the 12 months to March 1997.

**11.14 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLEMENT IN SPORT(a)—April 1996 to March 1997**

	Sport involvement				No involvement	Participation rate
	Paid involvement	Unpaid involvement only	Paid and unpaid involvement	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Males	27.0	662.8	22.5	712.2	1 060.6	40.2
Females	16.2	425.5	17.3	459.0	1 392.2	24.8
<b>Persons</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>1 088.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>1 171.2</b>	<b>2 452.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Involvement in Sport, Australia (Cat. no. 6285.0).

A total of 2,004,900 Victorians participated in sport or physical activity in 1998–99, resulting in a participation rate of 58.2% (table 11.15). Participation rates were higher for males (61.4%) than females (55%). Participation rates declined steadily as age increased—the participation rate for 18–24 year olds was 81.3% compared to 35% for persons aged 65 years and over.

**11.15 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(a)—1998–99**

Age	Number participating			Participation rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
18–24 years	196.4	180.2	376.6	83.4	79.1	81.3
25–34 years	266.6	236.3	502.9	74.6	64.8	69.6
35–44 years	213.4	206.1	419.6	60.6	57.4	59.0
45–54 years	174.5	161.2	335.7	57.7	52.6	55.1
55–64 years	87.4	94.7	182.1	43.4	46.6	45.0
65 years and over	99.0	88.9	188.0	41.3	30.0	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 037.4</b>	<b>967.5</b>	<b>2 004.9</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1998–99.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

## References

### Data sources

The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR). Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups.

The BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on travel patterns of international visitors to Australia. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exception of 1982 and 1987.

The BTR National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in 1998. Major improvements to the previous Domestic Tourism Monitor (1978–79 to March 1998) mean that data should not be compared with NVS results.

### ABS sources

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0)

*Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues* (Cat. no. 4114.0)

*Selected Museums, Australia* (Cat. no. 4145.0)

*Sports Attendance, Australia* (Cat. no. 4147.0)

*Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4157.0)

*Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0)

*Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no. 4183.0)

*Involvement in Sport, Australia* (Cat. no. 6285.0)

*Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8635.2.40.001)

**Non-ABS sources** Australian Heritage Commission, *Annual Report*.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *National Tourism Monitor*.

Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitor Survey*.

**Internet** Bureau of Tourism Research <http://www.btr.gov.au>





## Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas analysed include State and local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks and non-bank financial institutions.

## Public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in Victoria are undertaken by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia,
- the government of the State of Victoria, including statutory bodies authorised by State Acts,
- local government

The public finance statistics in this chapter measure activity of State and local governments, as well as the relationship between State and Commonwealth governments, classified according to the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and the United Nations *A System of National Accounts*.

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the publication *Government Finance Statistics—Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1994* (Cat. no. 5514.0) outlines the major concepts, definitions of statistical units, and the main classifications employed.

## State government finance

In 1997–98, the overall financial outcome of the Victorian Government was reflected in a surplus of \$525 million (table 12.1). This compares with a surplus of \$1,613 million recorded in 1996–97. Total outlays were \$17,491 million in 1997–98, which was a 5.9% increase on the 1996–97 figure of \$16,517 million. Total revenue increased by just 0.2% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, from \$17,488 million to \$17,515 million.

**12.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT**

	1992–93r	1993–94r	1994–95r	1995–96r	1996–97r	1997–98
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total current outlays	16 805	16 317	15 635	15 025	14 914	15 648
Total capital outlays	1 753	2 116	2 644	1 670	1 603	1 842
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>18 558</b>	<b>18 433</b>	<b>18 279</b>	<b>16 695</b>	<b>16 517</b>	<b>17 491</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>16 138</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>17 053</b>	<b>17 352</b>	<b>17 488</b>	<b>17 515</b>
<b>Total financing(a)</b>	<b>2 420</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>-656</b>	<b>-971</b>	<b>-24</b>
Less increase in provisions (net)	941	830	1 034	758	642	501
<b>Equals deficit or surplus(-)</b>	<b>1 479</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>-1 415</b>	<b>-1 613</b>	<b>-525</b>
of which						
Current deficit	868	-715	-1 580	-2 338	-1 987	-1 797
Capital deficit	611	1 228	1 772	924	374	1 273

(a) The sum of transactions by which governments finance their deficits or invest their surpluses. Financing represents the difference between total revenue and total outlays.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

## Outlays and revenue

Table 12.2 illustrates expenditure allocated by purpose. Total outlays increased by \$974 million to \$17,491 million in 1997–98. Education (\$4,226 million) and health (\$3,492 million) combined comprised 44% of total outlays.

Although total outlays for 1997–98 were below the 1992–93 level, expenditure over this period has increased for a number of areas, particularly social security and welfare (45%) public order and safety (35%); general public services (22%) and health (19%). The most noticeable decrease in outlays has been in public debt transactions with a \$2.8 billion decrease (66%).

**12.2 STATE GOVERNMENT TOTAL OUTLAYS**

	1992–93r	1993–94r	1994–95r	1995–96r	1996–97r	1997–98
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	1 619	1 664	1 620	1 408	1 631	1 973
Public order and safety	1 038	1 054	1 130	1 144	1 328	1 405
Education	4 164	3 554	3 587	3 828	4 072	4 226
Health	2 932	2 778	2 876	3 061	3 249	3 492
Social security and welfare	855	861	972	979	1 030	1 240
Housing and community amenities	852	755	983	876	787	868
Recreation and culture	441	195	350	347	371	432
Fuel and energy	-75	549	794	505	105	215
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	199	212	230	254	254	258
Mining, manufacturing and construction	-120	28	52	72	45	64
Transport and communications	1 565	1 518	1 395	1 341	1 183	1 382
Other economic affairs	152	110	145	108	97	53
Public debt transactions	4 326	4 672	3 729	2 562	1 969	1 489
Other purposes	610	485	418	212	395	393
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 558</b>	<b>18 433</b>	<b>18 279</b>	<b>16 695</b>	<b>16 517</b>	<b>17 491</b>

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

## Taxes, fees, and fines

Taxes, fees, and fines decreased by 4.4% from \$8,920 million in 1996–97 to \$8,526 million in 1997–98 (table 12.3). The largest components of taxation revenue were property taxes (\$2,257 million) and employers' payroll taxes (\$2,165 million).

### 12.3 STATE GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES, AND FINES

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll taxes	1 660	1 699	1 844	1 995	2 111	2 165
Taxes on property	1 962	2 208	2 155	2 254	2 584	2 257
Taxes on provision of goods and services						
Excises and levies	284	287	309	328	317	188
Taxes on gambling	600	761	908	1 051	1 157	1 296
Taxes on insurance	348	453	464	485	502	515
Total	1 232	1 501	1 681	1 864	1 976	1 999
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities						
Motor vehicle taxes r	541	642	696	720	749	808
Franchise taxes	851	1 060	1 069	1 258	1 331	1 070
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	7	9	13	229	169	227
Total r	1 398	1 712	1 778	2 207	2 248	2 105
<b>Total r</b>	<b>6 252</b>	<b>7 119</b>	<b>7 459</b>	<b>8 320</b>	<b>8 920</b>	<b>8 526</b>

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0).

## Local government finance

In 1997–98 the economic transactions of local government resulted in a surplus of \$6 million, compared to a deficit of \$90 million in 1996–97 (table 12.4). This was due to a reduction in total outlays from \$2,157 million in 1996–97 to \$2,107 million in 1997–98, coupled with total revenue increasing from \$2,067 million to \$2,113 million.

### 12.4 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1992–93r	1993–94r	1994–95r	1995–96r	1996–97r	1997–98
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total current outlays	1 693	1 616	1 519	1 872	1 794	1 700
Total capital outlays	577	526	492	293	363	407
Total outlays	2 271	2 142	2 011	2 164	2 157	2 107
Total revenue	2 233	2 227	2 074	2 137	2 067	2 113
<b>Total financing(a)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>–84</b>	<b>–63</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>–6</b>
Less increase in provisions (net)	11	9	1	—	—	—
<b>Equals deficit or surplus (–)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>–93</b>	<b>–64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>–6</b>
of which						
Current deficit	–423	–568	–504	–253	–222	–332
Capital deficit	450	475	440	280	312	326

(a) The sum of transactions by which governments finance their deficits or invest their surpluses. Financing represents the difference between total revenue and total outlays.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Table 12.5 shows that local government outlays were most significant for transport and communications (\$477 million), recreation and culture (\$437 million), housing and community amenities (\$357 million) and social security and welfare (\$326 million). Expenditure on these areas comprised 76% of total local government outlays in 1997–98.

**12.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL OUTLAYS**

Purpose	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96r	1996–97r	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	364	385	364	317	245	217
Public order and safety	r33	r20	r18	36	35	31
Education	36	27	26	26	30	27
Health	63	59	56	62	74	71
Social security and welfare	261	256	244	305	322	326
Housing and community amenities	298	295	283	342	357	357
Recreation and culture	414	422	407	445	438	437
Fuel and energy	25	30	3	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	—	—	1	—	-1
Mining, manufacturing and construction	r16	r13	r13	14	12	14
Transport and communications	593	522	504	452	448	477
Other economic affairs	46	48	47	74	97	84
Public debt transactions	127	89	69	55	44	46
Other purposes	r-7	-24	-23	34	55	20
<b>Total r</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>2 142</b>	<b>2 011</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>2107</b>

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

## Public sector financial assets and liabilities

Public sector financial asset and liability statistics show the stock of financial assets and liabilities of the public sector at the end of the fiscal year, whereas government finance statistics show the transactions (flows) undertaken by the public sector during the year. The statistics encompass deposits made or held by the Victorian State Government and local governments, equity and non-equity assets and liabilities, and all lending and borrowing undertaken by those governments.

Financial assets cover financial claims of the public sector on other organisations (including other government authorities and overseas organisations) and households. They exclude shares and other equity, and financial assets related to trade credit and accounts receivable. Financial assets are shown before deduction of provisions for doubtful debts. Liabilities include all financial claims on the public sector, except contingent liabilities, liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. They include lease liabilities under finance leases or similar arrangements, and repayable amounts held as security deposits.

The financial liabilities of the Victorian Government and local governments were \$20,153 million at 30 June 1998 (table 12.6). Offset against this amount were financial assets of \$18,201 million, resulting in a net debt of \$1,952 million. A reduction in net debt has been occurring since 1993, and was more pronounced in the three years to 1998, due to the privatisation program that was undertaken by the Victorian Government at that time.

**12.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—At 30 June**

	1993r	1994r	1995r	1996r	1997r	1998
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits held	221	375	230	150	193	240
Advances received	4 188	3 590	2 779	1 232	1 332	1 306
Other borrowings	37 200	35 523	32 938	25 217	20 396	18 608
Gross debt	41 608	39 488	35 947	26 599	21 922	20 153
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and deposits	2 115	2 586	1 333	1 925	2 178	1 512
Advances paid	794	580	487	512	2 732	1 280
Other lending	7 518	5 361	5 570	9 256	11 871	15 409
Total cash, deposits and lending	10 427	8 527	7 390	11 694	16 781	18 201
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>31 181</b>	<b>30 961</b>	<b>28 557</b>	<b>14 905</b>	<b>5 141</b>	<b>1 952</b>
Unfunded employee entitlements	20 642	16 605	17 505	18 037	18 056	17 842

Source: Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (Cat. no. 5513.0).

### Commonwealth financial assistance

In 1998–99, Commonwealth payments to Victoria totalled \$7,367 million, a 9.6% increase on 1997–98 (table 12.7). General purpose funds totalled \$3,586 million, a 1.3% decrease on 1997–98. Specific purpose grants totalled \$3,567 million, a 20% increase on 1997–98.

**12.7 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Nature of payment	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General Revenue Assistance	2 957	3 113	3 328	3 553	3 634	3 586
General Purpose Capital Assistance	137	40	35	11	—	—
Specific Purpose Payments	3 735	3 784	3 869	4 602	2 964	3 567
Financial Assistance Local Government	260	260	276	287	284	289
State Fiscal Contributions r	—	—	—	–154	–159	–75
<b>Total Commonwealth payments r</b>	<b>7 089</b>	<b>7 197</b>	<b>7 508</b>	<b>8 299</b>	<b>6 723</b>	<b>7 367</b>

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3: Federal Financial Relations; Final Budget Outcome.

### Private finance

The Australian financial system includes banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions, such as building societies, credit cooperatives, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers such as unit trusts.

### Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia acts as Australia's central bank. As well as formulating and implementing monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure. Its responsibilities include preserving confidence in the banking system as a whole, and promoting the stability and integrity of the banking system and the payments system protecting bank deposits.

## Banks

At the end of June 1999, there were 34 banks, with 1,274 branches and 1,577 agencies in Victoria (table 12.8). The number of bank branches and agencies decreased between 1998 and 1999 in the Melbourne metropolitan area (by 11.3% and 19.6% respectively). However, in the rest of Victoria a 2.6% decrease in bank branches occurred alongside a 7.4% increase in the number of agencies, indicating a changing emphasis for delivering banking services outside the metropolitan area.

### 12.8 BANK BRANCHES AND AGENCIES—At 30 June

	1998		1999	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Banks				
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	385	1 026	362	999
National Australia Bank	295	41	299	42
ANZ Banking Group	204	18	219	8
Westpac Banking Corporation	325	102	218	4
Bendigo Bank	69	74	73	81
St. George Bank	32	6	32	6
Colonial State Bank	38	1	39	—
Suncorp-Metway Bank	4	—	1	—
Citibank	3	434	2	437
Other banks	33	2	29	—
Location				
Metropolitan area	892	938	791	754
Remainder of Victoria	496	766	483	823
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 388</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 577</b>
GiroPost Network(a)	n.a.	658	n.a.	652
Automated teller machines	n.a.	2 036	n.a.	2 082

(a) Citibank and Challenge Bank linked with Australia Post's GiroPost Network in 1995–96.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

## Deposits and loans

At June 1999, there was a total of \$90,282 million dollars in deposits in Victorian customer's accounts, a 7.3% increase on the June 1998 figure of \$84,102 million (table 12.9). Term and at call deposits totalled \$50,174 million, or 56% of total deposits. Other lending totalled \$101,073 million at June 1999, compared to \$89,420 million at June 1998, or an increase of 13%.

### 12.9 BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS

	Deposits repayable in Australia					
	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total	Other lending
As at June(a)	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1997	15 721	3 297	45 603	14 862	79 483	80 783
1998	17 132	3 922	47 076	15 972	84 102	89 420
1999	18 685	3 952	50 714	16 930	90 282	101 073

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

## Non-bank financial institutions

There are a number of financial institution categories, including building societies, credit cooperatives and money market corporations which, in addition to banks, play an important part in financial activities in Australia.

## Permanent building societies

The number of permanent building societies in Victoria declined from six in 1994–95 to four at the end of 1997–98, reflecting recent trends such as amalgamation between building societies and the conversion of some into banks (table 12.10). The assets of permanent building societies in Victoria at the end of 1997–98 totalled \$1,857.9 million, an increase of 22% over 1996–97. Total expenditure of permanent building societies exceeded total income in 1997–98 by \$2.3 million.

**12.10 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES**

Particulars	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Societies	no.	6	4	4	4
Income and expenditure					
Total income	\$m	255.8	119.3	126.9	122.3
Total expenditure	\$m	240.9	114.2	123.1	124.6
Assets and liabilities(a)					
Total assets	\$m	2 831.8	1 301.3	1 518.3	1 857.9
Total liabilities	\$m	2 831.8	1 301.3	1 518.5	1 857.9

(a) At the balance dates of societies within financial year shown.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

## Credit cooperatives

There were fifty-nine credit cooperatives in Victoria at the end of 1997–98, down from seventy-two in 1994–95 (table 12.11). The assets of credit cooperatives increased by 6% from 1996–97 to \$3,005.8 million in 1997–98. Income exceeded expenditure by \$27 million over the same period.

**12.11 CREDIT COOPERATIVES**

Particulars	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Cooperatives	no.	72	70	68	59
Income and expenditure					
Total income	\$m	233.7	264.4	262.8	245.9
Total expenditure	\$m	209.8	238.4	239.3	219.1
Assets and liabilities(a)					
Total assets	\$m	2 459.3	2 667.2	2 839.5	3 005.8
Total liabilities	\$m	2 459.3	2 667.2	2 839.5	3 005.8

(a) At the balance dates of societies within financial year shown.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

## Lending activity of financial institutions

Housing finance for owner occupation increased 18.2% from 1996–97 to \$12,593 million in 1997–98, and a further 14.2% to \$14,375 million in 1998–99 (table 12.12). In the two years 1996–97 to 1998–99, personal finance increased by 37.0%, commercial finance increased by 1.6%, and lease finance increased by 2.9%.

Banks increased their housing finance for owner occupation commitments by 36.8% from 1996–97 to 1998–99, and were the dominant lender in all finance lending categories. 'Other' lessors reported a decrease in their share of housing finance for owner occupation from 12.2% in 1997–98 to 9.5% in 1998–99.

**12.12 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT—At 30 June**

	1997	1998	1999
Lender	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation			
Banks	9 332.0	10 818.0	12 770.0
Finance companies	—	—	—
Permanent building societies	209.0	238.0	240.0
Credit cooperatives	—	—	—
Money market corporations(a)	—	—	—
Other lessors	1 110.0	1 537.0	1 365.0
Total	10 651.0	12 593.0	14 375.0
Personal finance			
Banks	6 090.7	7 748.3	8 338.1
Finance companies	1 271.7	1 704.9	1 846.1
Permanent building societies	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	408.7	487.9	425.6
Money market corporations(a)	—	—	—
Other lessors	309.6	424.0	463.9
Total	8 080.7	10 365.1	11 073.7
Commercial finance			
Banks	29 404.8	35 722.5	37 155.0
Finance companies	1 618.1	1 196.3	1 088.2
Permanent building societies	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	—	—
Money market corporations(a)	4 778.2	4 848.1	—
Other lessors	1 847.3	2 175.5	—
Total	37 648.4	43 942.4	38 243.2
Lease finance			
Banks	537.4	595.7	808.1
Finance companies	593.4	649.6	724.3
Permanent building societies	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	—	—
Money market corporations(a)	333.7	520.0	—
Other lessors	159.4	158.8	139.4
Total	1 623.9	1 924.1	1 671.8

(a) Money markets corporation data unavailable after July 1998. They are included in the Other lessors category.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0); *Personal Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5642.0); *Commercial Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5643.0); *Lease Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5644.0) (PC Ausstats).

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## Overview

**M**anufacturing broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. This chapter presents a range of data about employment, production, industry contribution to total factor income (formerly referred to as gross state product (GSP) at factor cost), turnover and exports for the manufacturing sector as a whole.

Manufacturing remains Victoria's most important industry, despite falling as a proportion of total factor income since 1992–93 from 19.0% to 17.0% (\$21,197 million) in 1997–98 (table 13.1). Victorian employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for 33.0% of total manufacturing employment in Australia. Victorian employment in the manufacturing industry over the last 5 years has increased by 3.7%, from 303,500 persons in 1992–93 to 314,800 in 1997–98.

### 13.1 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME—1997–98(a)

	Victoria	Australia
	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.0	3.0
Mining	3.0	5.0
Manufacturing	17.0	13.0
Electricity, gas and water	3.0	3.0
Construction	5.0	6.0
Wholesale trade	6.0	6.0
Retail trade	5.0	6.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2.0	2.0
Transport and storage	5.0	6.0
Communication	4.0	3.0
Finance and insurance	7.0	6.0
Property and business services	11.0	11.0
Government administration and defence	3.0	4.0
Education	5.0	5.0
Health and community services	7.0	6.0
Culture and recreational services	2.0	2.0
Personal and other services	2.0	2.0
Ownership of dwellings	9.0	9.0
General government(b)	2.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding. (b) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

## Turnover

Turnover is a key performance measure of establishments in an industry. It covers the sales of goods and services by an establishment (together with transfer of goods to other parts of the same business), and includes all other operating revenue generated by the establishment.

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Victoria was \$69,517 million for 1997–98, an increase of 1.7% over the previous 12 months and 22.0% since 1992–93 (table 13.2). The industry subdivisions that made the largest contribution to turnover were machinery and equipment (25.0%); food, beverage and tobacco (21.0%); petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product (16.7%); and metal product (12.5%).

### 13.2 TURNOVER(a), By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97r	1997–98
Industry subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m(b)
Food, beverage and tobacco	11 291.1	11 924.2	12 471.9	13 064.5	14 027.3	14 550.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	4 575.7	4 784.4	4 472.6	4 649.8	4 693.9	4 802.9
Wood and paper product	2 976.6	3 182.1	3 306.3	3 471.9	3 266.1	3 250.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	3 733.5	3 933.7	4 255.5	4 172.7	4 563.3	4 698.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	9 806.0	10 240.7	10 486.6	11 170.7	11 511.2	11 599.6
Non-metallic product	2 086.2	2 081.2	2 023.3	2 225.4	2 085.9	2 232.5
Metal product	7 396.1	7 626.6	7 827.9	8 522.9	8 522.0	8 684.4
Machinery and equipment	13 484.9	14 676.2	15 353.3	16 206.1	17 535.5	17 403.6
Other manufacturing	1 610.9	1 810.4	1 859.1	1 800.0	2 149.4	2 294.4
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>56 960.9</b>	<b>60 259.5</b>	<b>62 056.6</b>	<b>65 284.1</b>	<b>68 354.6</b>	<b>69 516.7</b>

(a) Value data are at current prices and, therefore, do not discount the impact of price changes. Data for the period 1991–92 to 1995–96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register. (b) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. For more details, see paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes of Manufacturing Industry, Victoria, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

## Employment

Employment in the manufacturing industry increased by 2.7% over the preceding 12 months, to 314,800 persons in 1997–98 (table 13.3). The machinery and equipment industry subdivision employed 74,200 persons (23.6% of total manufacturing employment); followed by the food, beverage and tobacco industry which employed 48,500 persons (15.4% of total manufacturing employment); and the metal product industry which employed 40,500 persons (12.9% of total manufacturing employment). The largest proportional employment increase from 1996–97 to 1997–98 occurred in printing, publishing and recorded media (6.1%), while the largest decrease was in non-metallic mineral product (2.2%).

From 1992–93 to 1997–98, the largest proportional increase in employment was recorded in the other manufacturing (14.3%) and printing, publishing and recorded media (11.8%) industry subdivisions, while the largest decline occurred in textile, clothing, footwear and leather (3.3%) and non-metallic mineral product (2.2%).

**13.3 EMPLOYMENT(a), By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision**

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Industry subdivision	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	45.3	45.3	46.4	44.0	46.4	48.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	39.7	38.6	36.8	37.9	37.1	38.4
Wood and paper product	16.6	17.4	17.8	20.0	17.4	17.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	28.0	27.3	29.3	28.3	29.5	31.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	35.0	34.9	36.3	35.7	r 36.1	36.1
Non-metallic mineral product	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.1
Metal product	37.0	37.6	37.3	38.9	r 39.0	40.5
Machinery and equipment	75.0	71.7	70.4	73.9	r 73.4	74.2
Other manufacturing	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.7	18.2	19.2
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>299.9</b>	<b>301.2</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>r 306.4</b>	<b>314.8</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors. Data for the period 1992–93 to 1995–96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

**Production**

In 1998–99, Victorian manufacturing enterprises accounted for more than half of the national production of whole milk (63.0%), butter and butteroil (84.2%) and cheese (62.3%) (table 13.4). They also accounted for a large proportion of national lamb production (42%).

**13.4 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES—1998–99**

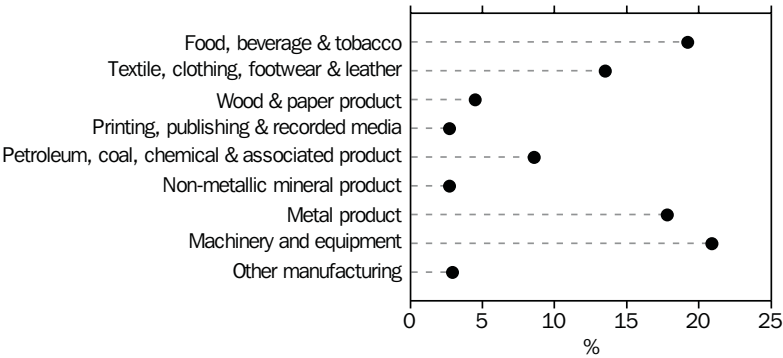
Item	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Meat (carcass weight)			
Beef and veal	'000 tonnes	415 643	2 008 979
Mutton	'000 tonnes	61 780	298 419
Lamb	'000 tonnes	128 763	309 395
Pig meats	'000 tonnes	114 582	361 858
Dairy products			
Whole milk	million litres	6 414	10 178
Butter and butteroil	tonnes	147 412	175 023
Cheese	tonnes	194 259	311 747
Building materials			
Clay bricks for structural purposes	million	346	1 593
Ready mix concrete	'000 cubic metres	4 110	18 587
Energy			
Electricity generated	gigawatt hours	39 767	179 630
Gas available for issue through mains	terajoules	178 938	675 198

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0); *Manufacturing Production, Australia* (Cat. no. 8301.0); *Unpublished data, Australian Dairy Corporation*.

Exported goods produced

For 1997–98, Victorian manufacturers directly exported \$9,427 million of the goods that they produced. This represents a 5.9% increase on the \$8,904 million recorded for 1996–97. The industry subdivisions that recorded the highest proportion of direct exports were machinery and equipment (20.9%); food, beverage and tobacco (19.2%); and metal product (17.8%).

13.5 EXPORTED GOODS PRODUCED, Manufacturing Establishments—1997–98



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2)

References

ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5216.0)

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)

*Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0)

*Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.0)

*Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2)

*Manufacturing Production, Australia* (Cat. no. 8301.0)

Non ABS sources

Australian Dairy Corporation.

Overview

This chapter contains information on Victoria’s primary industries. Topics covered include agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining.

Agriculture

The 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey included 36,687 establishments with agricultural activity in Victoria. The dairy cattle farming industry was the largest in terms of numbers, accounting for 22% (8,088) of total establishments with agricultural activity, closely followed by the beef cattle farming industry with 20% (7,371) of total establishments with agricultural activity. The total number of agricultural establishments increased marginally (0.1%) between 1996–97 and 1997–98.

14.1 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, EVAO \$5,000 and over

	1996	1997	1998
Industry	no.	no.	no.
Vegetable growing	1 005	1 001	993
Grape growing	1 733	1 901	1 933
Fruit growing(a)	1 071	1 066	1 093
Grain growing	3 054	3 014	2 657
Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming	2 860	3 308	3 400
Sheep-beef cattle farming	3 084	2 795	2 302
Sheep farming	4 691	4 749	5 107
Beef cattle farming	8 155	7 766	7 371
Dairy cattle farming	7 933	8 064	8 088
Poultry farming (meat and eggs)	271	285	338
Other livestock farming(b)	1 440	1 120	852
Other agriculture(c)	849	927	991
Other industries	758	660	1 563
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>36 905</b>	<b>36 656</b>	<b>36 687</b>

(a) Comprises Apple and pear growing, Stone fruit growing, Kiwi fruit growing and Fruit growing n.e.c. (b) Comprises Pig farming, horse farming, deer farming, livestock farming n.e.c. (c) Comprises those industries in ANZSIC Subdivision 01 not specified elsewhere in the table.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Land management

Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and grasses, and a broad balance comprising grazing land, land lying idle or under fallow. In 1998, a total of 12.7 million hectares was devoted to agriculture in Victoria, a slight decrease (0.4%) on the 1997 figure (table 14.2). This represented 55.8% of Victoria’s land mass. The greatest proportion of agricultural land was devoted to a broad balance of activities (43.2%), compared to 36.6% for sown pastures and grasses, and 20.2% for crops.

**14.2 LAND MANAGEMENT**

	1996	1997	1998
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Crops(a)	2 439	2 552	2 565
Sown pastures and grasses	3 936	3 945	4 639
Agricultural land(b)	12 768	12 745	12 691
Non-agricultural land(c)	9 974	9 997	10 051

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. (c) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban, unused land, and establishments not included in the Agricultural Census/Commodity Survey.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Agriculture and the economy

In terms of farm income, as measured in the Australian National Accounts, Victoria's share for the latest six year period (1992–93 to 1997–98) fluctuated markedly (table 14.3). The 1997–98 Victorian figure was \$1,786 million, which represented 29.6% of the total Australian farm income of \$6,036 million.

**14.3 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, Agricultural Income**

	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Year	\$m	\$m	%
1992–93	1 460	3 918	37.3
1993–94	1 858	5 367	34.6
1994–95	998	2 812	35.5
1995–96	1 988	6 071	32.7
1996–97	1 697	5 962	28.5
1997–98	1 786	6 036	29.6

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0).

The Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (GVACP) provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1997–98, the GVACP for Victoria was \$6,133.2 million (table 14.4). In terms of value, Victoria produced 16% of Australia's crops, 24% of livestock slaughtered, and 36% of livestock products (wool, milk, eggs, and honey).

**14.4 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Victoria as a percentage of Australia 1998
Particulars	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Crops	2 111.1	2 172.9	1 770.6	2 764.2	2 527.4	2 450.9	15.8
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	1 271.5	1 485.8	1 375.4	1 370.6	1 419.6	1 554.1	23.6
Livestock products	1 824.9	1 877.8	2 001.4	2 196.1	2 115.5	2 128.2	35.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 207.5</b>	<b>5 536.5</b>	<b>5 147.4</b>	<b>6 330.9</b>	<b>6 062.5</b>	<b>6 133.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>

(a) Reference period for crops is year ended 31 March; reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals, and livestock products is year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).



## Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. In 1997–98, the area sown decreased by 11% to 857,000 hectares with a corresponding decrease in production to 1,503,000 tonnes (table 14.5). The average yield per hectare decreased to 1.8 tonnes per hectare from the figure of 2.4 recorded in 1996–97.

**14.5 WHEAT FOR GRAIN**

	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
Season	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1992–93	821	2 015	2.5
1993–94	780	2 022	2.6
1994–95	822	944	1.1
1995–96	853	1 921	2.3
1996–97	963	2 262	2.4
1997–98	857	1 503	1.8

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Barley and oats

Barley is grown throughout the State, however production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The highest production is in the south-west of the Mallee Statistical Division and the adjacent north-western Wimmera Statistical Division. Despite an increase of 5.6% in the area sown, the production of barley in Victoria in 1997–98 fell by 21.9% from 1996–97 figures (table 14.6).

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. A significant portion of the total production of oats is held on farms for future use, with the balance being used for compound/urban feed markets, milling, and export. In contrast to barley, production of oats increased by 21.4% between 1996–97 and 1997–98 to 369,000 tonnes.

**14.6 BARLEY AND OATS FOR GRAIN**

Season	Barley			Oats		
	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1992–93	551	1 116	2.0	223	404	1.8
1993–94	639	1 386	2.2	186	362	2.0
1994–95	492	448	0.9	148	201	1.4
1995–96	628	1 342	2.1	187	392	2.1
1996–97	585	1 189	2.0	175	304	1.7
1997–98	618	928	1.5	172	369	2.1

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Other crops

Other cereal crops grown in Victoria include maize, millet and triticale (a wheat/rye hybrid). Production and area planted for them is small compared to major cereal crops of wheat, oats and barley. Triticale is a recent introduction to agriculture and has shown a steady growth in the area sown and production since 1992. For 1997–98, the area sown to triticale increased by 16.1% over the 1996–97 figure, with an increase of 9.2% in tonnes produced (table 14.7).

**14.7 OTHER CEREAL CROPS FOR GRAIN**

Season	Maize		Millet and Panicum		Triticale	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
1992–93	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	22.6	50.0
1993–94	0.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	32.4	70.7
1994–95	0.7	5.1	1.7	2.6	47.0	66.2
1995–96	1.1	6.8	1.0	1.8	54.8	120.5
1996–97	1.0	6.5	2.5	4.1	93.0	167.2
1997–98	**0.9	**10.2	**1.7	**1.9	108.0	182.6

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Oilseeds

Canola is the main oilseed crop grown in Victoria, with 116,500 hectares sown in 1997–98, an increase of 26.4% from 1996–97 (table 14.8). Canola production increased by 4,300 tonnes (3.3%) between 1996–97 and 1997–98. Other oilseed crops grown in Victoria include safflower, sunflower and soybeans, all of which showed a decrease in production in 1997–98 from 1996–97.

**14.8 SELECTED OILSEEDS PRODUCTION**

Season	Canola(a)		Safflower		Sunflower		Soybeans	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes
1992–93	18.5	23.5	15.4	12.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.5
1993–94	29.2	46.8	29.4	24.4	2.4	3.7	2.0	4.4
1994–95	74.5	56.7	17.7	8.2	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.3
1995–96	76.2	119.6	25.1	17.1	1.6	2.2	2.0	4.0
1996–97	92.2	131.6	18.0	8.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	4.0
1997–98	116.5	135.9	5.2	1.9	*0.2	**0.2	*1	*2.4

(a) Rapeseed.

Source: Unpublished data from Agricultural Census/Survey, Australia.

## Fruit and nuts

The main fruit-growing areas in Victoria are in the Goulburn, Mallee, and Melbourne Statistical Divisions. There are other important, but smaller areas throughout the State.

The most significant fruit crops in Victoria in terms of production, despite decreasing in production in 1997–98, are pears (excluding nashi), apples and oranges (table 14.9). Pear production decreased by 10% to 131,442 tonnes in 1997–98, apples decreased by 20.7% to 94,312 tonnes and oranges decreased by 7.1% to 82,614 tonnes. Over the last three years, production of nashi pears has steadily decreased to a level of 3,910 tonnes in 1997–98. Kiwi fruit in comparison has increased steadily over the last three years, with an increase of 11.7% to 2,518 tonnes in 1997–98.

Strawberries are the most significant small fruit crop grown in Victoria, with an increase of 62.2% from 1996–97 to 1997–98, with a total production for 1997–98 of 5,476 tonnes. Raspberries have also shown a large increase in production for 1997–98, an increase of 85% on 1996–97 to 385 tonnes.

Almonds are the most significant nut crop grown in Victoria, with production in 1997–98 increasing by 10.8% to 4,133 tonnes. Almonds are mainly planted in the northern area of Victoria.

#### 14.9 FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION

	1996	1997	1998
Commodity	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Almonds	2 907	3 731	4 133
Apples	78 988	118 968	94 312
Apricots	7 026	8 935	6 183
Avocados	993	1 782	571
Blueberries	n.a	98	160
Cherries	2 353	2 007	2 525
Grapefruit	n.a.	3 044	3 759
Kiwi fruit	2 063	2 255	2 518
Lemons and limes	4 829	6 371	5 744
Mandarins	4 963	5 320	4 726
Nashi	6 036	4 596	3 910
Nectarines	6 919	7 033	6 982
Oranges	72 358	88 963	82 614
Peaches	36 353	43 487	41 025
Pears (excluding Nashi)	135 189	146 060	131 442
Raspberries	220	208	385
Strawberries	3 279	3 376	5 476

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Grapes

Grape growing, particularly for winemaking, is extensive throughout Victoria. The Mallee Statistical Division is the principal grape-growing region, with most vines being grown under irrigation. Ovens-Murray and Goulburn Statistical Divisions are also major grape-growing regions—irrigation is used extensively in both areas. The increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years has resulted in the establishment of many vineyards of varying sizes throughout the State.

Grape production for winemaking increased by 18% in 1997–98 over 1996–97 to 214,462 tonnes, while grape production for drying and table use increased by 23.4% over 1996–97 to 182,534 tonnes (table 14.10). The area of red grapes grown, both bearing and non-bearing, increased steadily between 1992–93 and 1997–98, while the area of white grapes grown has fluctuated somewhat. The area of red grape vines which are bearing has increased by 56.6% from 1992–93 to 1997–98, while for the same period the area of non-bearing red grape vines has increased by seven and a half times. The area of white grape vines which are bearing has increased by 3.4% over the same time period.

#### 14.10 VITICULTURE, Area and Production

14.10 VINOCLONE, Area and Production						
Season	Bearing		Non-bearing		Winemaking	Drying and table(a)
	ha		ha			
	Red	White	Red	White		
1992-93	3 578	15 480	372	642	118 452	192 448
1993-94	3 853	15 682	521	989	167 083	192 150
1994-95	3 833	15 156	868	1 735	137 613	139 822
1995-96	4 199	15 622	1 152	2 115	199 141	227 550
1996-97	4 683	16 655	2 104	1 914	181 772	147 915
1997-98	5 602	16 006	3 185	1 457	214 462	182 534

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Vegetables

Most of the fresh vegetable production in Victoria is located in the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Gippsland, East Gippsland and Goulburn Statistical Divisions.

The most significant vegetables, in terms of tonnes produced, are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots and lettuce (table 14.11). Victorian potato production in 1997–98 was 295,102 tonnes, down 6.5% on 1996–97, while carrot production decreased by 3.7% to 95,607 tonnes. Tomatoes and lettuce production on the other hand both increased, by 14.8% and 17.2% respectively. In terms of area sown, potatoes and broccoli are the most significant vegetable crops in Victoria, with 10,301 hectares and 4,302 hectares respectively.

Production of broccoli, capsicum, chillies and peppers increased steadily in the four year period to 1997–98. While the area sown for these crops has also shown a steady increase over the same time period, the area sown for mushrooms has decreased over the same period.

**14.11 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

Type of vegetable	Area sown				Production			
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	ha	ha	ha	ha	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli	2 923	3 304	3 384	4 302	14 583	17 349	19 198	22 448
Cabbages	750	864	691	617	27 875	30 603	23 221	21 242
Capsicum, Chillies and Peppers	205	211	215	261	3 106	3 233	3 353	4 306
Carrots	2 253	2 736	2 620	2 753	74 637	91 123	99 274	95 607
Cauliflowers	1 264	1 249	1 243	1 322	19 638	20 780	17 409	16 515
Celery	380	457	514	590	17 257	21 065	22 403	21 497
Lettuce	1 639	2 071	1 969	2 501	34 155	45 785	36 557	42 845
Mushrooms	70	70	61	59	13 545	13 834	14 237	15 071
Onions	512	545	529	661	15 427	17 604	15 615	18 100
Parsnips	238	284	286	241	3 843	6 708	7 238	6 149
Potatoes	10 135	11 457	11 352	10 301	279 876	355 649	315 727	295 102
Pumpkins	394	374	313	220	6 271	5 772	4 595	*4 725
Sweet Corn	610	711	743	419	7 570	7 349	7 366	4 723
Tomatoes	2 812	2 991	2 661	2 884	139 541	171 805	167 563	192 388

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

## Livestock and livestock products

Sheep numbers (including lambs), in Victoria decreased by 5.4% to 21.1 million head between 1996–97 and 1997–98 (table 14.12). The dairy herd increased by 2.9%, while pig numbers increased by 6.8% to 518,000. In contrast to these increases, the number of beef cattle decreased by 321,000 (12.2%) on 1996–97 figures. Despite this decrease, beef cattle still make up the majority of the Victorian cattle herd (55.7%).

**14.12 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS**

Season	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
	Dairy	Beef	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1992–93	1 463	2 226	3 689	23 552	423
1993–94	1 585	2 604	4 189	23 439	460
1994–95	1 622	2 663	4 285	21 361	439
1995–96	1 682	2 714	4 396	21 974	459
1996–97	1 784	2 627	4 411	22 325	485
1997–98	1 836	2 306	4 142	21 122	518

Source: Unpublished data from Agriculture Census/Survey, Australia.

Table 14.13 shows the number of livestock slaughterings for human consumption, by type of livestock. There were 6.7 million lamb slaughterings in 1998–99, which far outnumbered other types of livestock. Lambs and pigs were the only livestock types to record an increase in the number of slaughterings between 1997–98 and 1998–99 (4.9% and 0.3% respectively). Although the number of cattle slaughtered increased steadily in the four years to 1997–98, slaughterings declined by 2.4% between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

**14.13 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED**

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1994–95	1 467.3	635.6	3 229.6	6 303.2	1 196.9
1995–96	1 523.6	589.8	2 488.0	5 897.7	1 142.1
1996–97	1 675.9	697.3	2 806.6	5 978.9	1 397.2
1997–98	1 798.0	767.2	3 285.6	6 385.7	1 567.7
1998–99	1 754.3	725.1	3 070.9	6 697.5	1 572.8

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

**Wool**

Total wool production in Victoria has fluctuated since 1992–93, and was 167,253 tonnes in 1997–98 (table 14.14). This was a 14.4% increase on the 1996–97 figure of 145,206 tonnes.

**14.14 TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION**

Season	Clip tonnes	Stripped from or exported on skins (greasy) tonnes	Total quantity (greasy) tonnes
1993–94	110 035	14 500	124 535
1994–95	123 303	14 827	138 130
1995–96	115 672	12 857	128 529
1996–97	131 682	13 524	145 206
1997–98(a)	152 408	14 845	167 253

(a) From 1997–98, the clip figure represents wool actually received in the State, whereas previously the figure referred to the amount of wool actually produced in the State.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

**Meat production**

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from sheep which are surplus to the wool industry; consequently production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1998–99, mutton production was 61,463 tonnes, down 3% on the previous year's figure of 63,470 tonnes (table 14.15).

Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the Western District, Central Highlands, Gippsland, and parts of the Ovens–Murray Statistical Divisions. Victoria produced 128,343 tonnes of lamb in 1998–99, 41% of the 311,776 tonnes produced in Australia.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. The herd is spread throughout the State, particularly in the Western District, Goulburn, Ovens-Murray, East Gippsland and Gippsland Statistical Divisions. In 1998–99, there were 398,675 tonnes of beef produced, contributing 20% of the Australian total of 1,972,723 tonnes.

#### 14.15 MEAT PRODUCED

Year	Beef tonnes	Veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pig meat tonnes	Red meat	Chicken meat tonnes
						Total red meat tonnes	
1994–95	335 059	14 428	64 440	111 202	84 728	609 857	109 515
1995–96	348 649	12 009	50 910	110 172	83 052	604 792	127 736
1996–97	373 818	14 293	55 545	111 403	99 225	654 284	121 445
1997–98	389 086	15 579	63 470	119 973	112 504	700 612	148 288
1998–99	398 675	14 446	61 463	128 343	114 582	717 507	153 601

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

## Dairy

Victoria is the largest producer of dairy products in Australia. In 1997–98, there were a total of 8,400 milk cattle establishments with over 1.8 million cattle (table 14.16). The number of milk cattle establishments has fluctuated in recent years, but despite this, whole milk intake by factories has shown a steady increase, and totalled 5.9 billion litres in 1997–98.

#### 14.16 SELECTED DAIRY STATISTICS

Season	Total establishments with milk cattle no.	Dairy cattle		Whole milk intake by factories(a) million litres
		In milk and dry '000	Total '000	
1994–95	8 367	1 113.1	1 621.7	5 114
1995–96	8 471	1 160.8	1 681.8	5 482
1996–97	8 585	1 228.9	1 783.6	5 622
1997–98	8 400	1 268.0	1 836.0	5 866

(a) Data is for year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0); *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (Cat. no. 7121.0); Victorian Dairy Industry Authority.

## Poultry

In 1997–98, Victoria produced 50.0 million dozen eggs for human consumption, or 26.3% of total Australian production, worth \$80.1 million.

At 31 March 1998, there were 3.9 million chickens for egg production held on farms, including replacement and breeding stock. The average size of farms was 14,100 chickens. The main areas for commercial egg production were centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division, with other significant production in the Goulburn, Barwon, Gippsland and Loddon Statistical Divisions.

In 1997–98, there were 94.5 million chickens slaughtered for human consumption (table 14.17), producing 148,288 tonnes of chicken meat (table 14.15). The total dressed weight was 151,329 tonnes (table 14.18). The gross value was \$277.1 million or 25.0% of the Australian total of \$1,109.2 million.

#### 14.17 POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Other fowl and turkeys	Ducks and drakes
Year ended 30 June	'000	'000	'000
1993	78 615	1 391	830
1994	85 798	1 782	821
1995	77 193	1 374	935
1996	85 411	1 789	1 246
1997	86 733	1 652	1 551
1998	94 506	1 636	1 221

Source: Unpublished data, Livestock Products Survey.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, the Geelong area, and the Goulburn Statistical Division—near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally.

#### 14.18 DRESSED WEIGHT(a) OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Other fowl and turkeys	Ducks and drakes
Year ended 30 June	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1993	114 587	2 474	1 567
1994	123 529	3 170	1 547
1995	109 515	3 661	1 751
1996	127 736	4 164	2 326
1997	129 930	4 772	2 893
1998	151 329	4 135	2 276

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

Source: Unpublished data, Livestock Products Survey.

## Exports

A wide range of agricultural products are exported from Victoria—data for some of these commodities are presented in table 14.19. In terms of value, the most important of these in 1998 were greasy wool (\$732.5 million), beef bone-out (\$378.6 million), and wheat (\$241.2 million).



**14.19 EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES—1998**

	Quantity	Value
Year ended 30 June	'000 tonnes	\$m
Barley	243.9	58.4
Canola	150.4	65.8
Wheat	1 042.7	241.2
Grapes (fresh or dried)	33.8	69.8
Pears (excluding Nashi)	16.4	17.9
Oranges	28.9	27.6
Beef bone-in	12.1	26.9
Beef bone-out	134.6	378.6
Mutton bone-in	4.0	71.1
Mutton bone-out	15.3	43.8
Lamb bone-in	25.1	82.7
Lamb bone-out	3.2	18.3
Greasy wool	143.9	732.5

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0)

## Fisheries

Statistics relating to the Victorian fisheries catch are produced by the Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute. Data are supplied by licensed commercial fishers, the Melbourne Fish Market and selected fish processors.

Table 14.20 provides details on the commercial fisheries catch in Victoria. In 1997–98, just over 9 million tonnes of fish were landed commercially, compared to 10.1 million tonnes in 1996–97, a decrease of 11%. The total value of the catch in 1997–98 was \$98.9 million.

In terms of weight, the most important species landed commercially in 1997–98 were abalone (1.4 million tonnes) and pilchards (791,000 tonnes). Abalone also recorded the highest value (just under \$50 million), followed by southern rock lobster (\$17.1 million).

**14.20 ANNUAL FISHERIES CATCH, Landed Commercially(a)**

Species	Catch landings, live weight		Value	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97(b)	1997–98
	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Finfish</b>				
Anchovy, southern	868	326	1 390	485
Australian salmon	308	717	431	717
Carp, European	625	775	476	718
Eel	201	157	852	629
Flathead	204	219	466	527
Mullet	181	119	224	149
Pilchard	773	791	1 005	926
Whiting	305	283	1 710	1 617
Other finfish	1 153	925	4 579	4 218
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 618</i>	<i>4 312</i>	<i>11 133</i>	<i>9 986</i>
<b>Crustaceans</b>				
Rock lobster, southern	459	522	14 582	17 083
Other crustaceans	127	140	2 097	1 990
<i>Total</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>662</i>	<i>16 679</i>	<i>19 078</i>
<b>Molluscs</b>				
Abalone	1 453	1 396	42 011	49 964
Scallop, commercial	106	416	1 146	829
Other molluscs	142	90	483	308
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 701</i>	<i>1 902</i>	<i>43 640</i>	<i>51 101</i>
Other classes	55	76	97	131
Aquaculture	2 790	2 069	n.a.	18 651
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 750</b>	<b>9 021</b>	<b>71 549</b>	<b>98 947</b>

(a) This information is based on mandatory fishing returns submitted by commercial fishers. The figures do not take into account returns not received or processed. (b) Total value for 1996–97 does not include aquaculture.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute.

The importance of the fishing industry to the Victorian economy is underlined by the value of fish exports (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof) from the State. In 1997–98, the value of fish exports from Victoria was \$352.4 million, a 4.7% increase on the 1996–97 figure of \$336.7 million.

## Forestry

Forests are an important sustainable natural resource, providing a wide range of essential products and benefits to the community. Farm forestry is becoming increasingly important as a commercial source of timber, with a broad range of programs operated by government and private agencies to promote landcare and reforestation on Australian farms. In June 1998, there were 269,500 hectares of plantation in Victoria. This comprised 40,870 hectares of hardwood plantation, and 228,680 hectares of softwood plantation. The area devoted to new plantations in Victoria has increased since 1994–95, when there was 2,040 hectares planted, compared to 10,554 hectares in 1997–98.

At June 1997, almost 94% of Victoria's 7.3 million hectares of native forest comprised eucalypt species. The majority (6.2 million hectares) of Victorian native forest was publicly owned with 2.7 million hectares (44% of publicly owned native forest) located in nature conservation reserves, 3.3 million hectares (53%) managed by State forest authorities for various uses, including wood production, and 0.2 million hectares located on other Crown land.

#### 14.21 NATIVE FOREST AREAS, By Forest Type

	Victoria
Dominant canopy species	'000 ha
Eucalypt	6 845
Acacia	17
Melaleuca	18
Rainforest	3
Mangrove	5
Callitiris	37
Other	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 285</b>

Source: Bureau of Resource Sciences.

## Mining

Mining has played a significant part in Victoria's economic development since the discovery of gold in central Victoria in 1851. Much of Victoria's industry, transport and infrastructure, including the growth of towns such as Bendigo, Ballarat and Melbourne itself, can be traced back to the impetus of the discovery and mining of gold and other minerals. Today, mineral exploration and extraction remains a significant component of Victoria's economic activity; in particular, the extraction of oil and natural gas from the rich Bass Strait off-shore fields, gold from mining ventures in central Victoria and brown coal for use in the power stations of La Trobe Valley.

In 1997–98, the Victorian mining industry comprised 13.0% of the total Australian mining industry contribution to total factor income (formerly referred to as gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost). Over the same period, the mining industry contributed 3.0% to Victoria's total factor income (table 13.1) (formerly referred to as gross state product at factor cost).

## 14.22 MINING, Summary of Operations

Year	Establishments at June 30 no.	Employment(b) no.	Wages and salaries(c) \$m	Turnover \$m	Inventories(a)		Purchases, transfers in, selected expenses \$m	Value added(d) \$m
					Opening \$m	Closing \$m		
1992–93	116	2 108	90.1	4 310.5	82.7	65.5	332.6	3 960.7
1993–94(e)(f)	29	2 225	139.6	4 082.6	46.9	43.8	328.5	3 750.9
1994–95(e)(f)	25	2 036	139.5	3 434.6	41.4	52.3	253.1	3 178.8
1995–96(e)(f)	22	1 900	115.3	3 275.6	51.6	51.6	236.5	3 039.1
1996–97	25	1 971	122.2	3 307.6	52.0	61.0	243.5	3 073.0
1997–98	26	1 995	128.8	3 361.7	76.5	74.7	290.6	3 069.3

(a) Previously referred to as stock. (b) At 30 June, including working proprietors. (c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (d) Value added is calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stock and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense. All components needed to calculate value added are only collected triennially. (e) The 1990–91, 1991–92, 1993–94 and 1994–95 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded. (f) Includes brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (Cat. no. 8415.0).

Total employment reported increased by 1.2% to 1,995 persons in 1997–98. Mining employment continued to be predominantly male (95% of all employees).

Wages and salaries paid were \$128.8 million, up 5.4% on the figure recorded for 1996–97. Total turnover for the same period was \$3,361.7 million, up 1.6% from 1996–97.

## 14.23 MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Items	Unit	Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining(a)	
		1996–97	1997–98
Establishments at 30 June	no.	25	26
Employment at 30 June			
Males	no.	1 878	1 903
Females	no.	93	92
Persons	no.	1 971	1 995
Persons employed per establishment(b)	no.	78.8	76.7
Employees working below ground	no.	88	133
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	122.2	128.8

(a) Data not available for separate industry classes due to confidentiality restrictions. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (Cat. no. 8415.0).

## Brown coal

Brown coal production, predominantly from the Latrobe Valley for electricity generation has recorded strong growth in the three years to 1997–98. Brown coal production in Victoria for 1997–98 was 65.2 million tonnes. This was 7.4% higher than the figure of 60.8 million tonnes recorded in 1996–97 and 20.3% higher than the 54.2 million tonnes recorded in 1995–96.

## Metallic minerals

Victorian gold production has increased dramatically from a low base of 41 kilograms in 1979–80 to reach a peak of 4,979 kilograms in 1997–98.

## Industrial minerals

Gypsum and kaolin are the other significant contributors to Victorian mineral production. However, both show a high degree of variability in year-to-year production figures. In 1997–98, 479,820 cubic metres of gypsum and 166,100 tonnes of kaolin were produced (table 14.24).

**14.24 MINERAL PRODUCTION**

Mineral	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Oil and gas(a)				
Crude oil-stabilised (includes condensate)	megalitres	12 260	11 930	n.a.
Natural gas	gigalitres	2.3	2.1	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas(a)(b)	giga cubic metres	6.7	6.0	n.a.
Industrial minerals				
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	1	3	—
Gypsum	cubic metres	198 667	501 495	479 820
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	55	115	166
Brown coal	'000 tonnes	54 281	60 795	65 274
Gold	kilograms	4 838	4 710	4 979

(a) Oil and gas figures are for Bass Strait only. (b) Excludes refinery production.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0); Department of Natural Resources and Environment: Minerals and Petroleum Victoria.

## Oil and gas production

The Bass Strait oil field is one of only three off-shore oil and gas fields in Australia, the other two being in the Timor Sea and North-West Cape, both in Western Australia. Victoria has a much smaller on-shore oil and gas field in the Otway region, but its production is negligible compared with Bass Strait. In 1996–97, Victoria's Bass Strait produced 11,930 megalitres of crude oil, and 2.1 gigalitres of natural gas.

There are two major refineries in Victoria. Mobil Refining Australia have the larger of the two, located at Altona, with a capacity of 135,000 barrels per day, or 6,159,000 tonnes per year. Shell Refining (Australia) run the other refinery, at Geelong, which has a capacity of 119,000 barrels per day (5,343,000 tonnes per year).

Cumulative production of crude oil and condensate, natural gas and LPG has increased steadily over the last few years, particularly natural gas, which increased 4.7% between 1997 and 1998 (table 14.25). Remaining reserves continue to show an overall decline, as the size of new discoveries have not been enough to replace production.

**14.25 PRODUCTION AND REMAINING RESERVES, Bass Strait**

	Crude oil and condensate	Natural gas	LPG
	gigalitres	giga cubic metres	gigalitres
Cumulative production			
1995	510.2	118.2	64.4
1996	522.4	124.8	66.6
1997	534.4	130.8	68.8
1998	547.9	137.0	71.0
Remaining reserves			
1995	110.0	135.3	34.9
1996	110.2	130.8	33.5
1997	106.2	130.7	32.4
1998	99.7	135.3	34.3

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Minerals and Petroleum Victoria.

## References

### Data sources

The majority of agricultural statistics in this chapter are derived from the Agricultural Census conducted at 31 March each year. In 1997–98 the Agricultural Census was replaced by the Agricultural Commodity Survey, still conducted at 31 March. Readers should be aware that from 1993–94 the Agricultural Census included those establishments with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more. In 1992–93 the scope of the census was establishments having an EVAO of \$22,500 or more. This change in scope of the Census means care should be taken when comparing results from census periods 1993–94 onwards with results of previous censuses. Furthermore, prior to 1997–98, data was collected in an annual Agricultural Census, readers should bear in mind when comparing results between years that data for 1997–98 is survey rather than Census based.

The Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. It should be noted that EVAO is applicable only for industry coding and size valuation purposes. It is not an indicator of receipts obtained by units, nor of the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units.

Gross value of production is the value placed on production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.

### ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)

*Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0)

*Agriculture, Victoria* (Cat. no. 7113.2)

*Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (Cat. no. 7121.0)

*Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0)

*Australian Mining Industry* (Cat. no. 8414.0)

*Mining Operations, Australia* (Cat. no. 8415.0)

**Non-ABS sources** Australian Dairy Corporation.

Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd, *Petroleum Gazette*, 1999/3.

Bureau of Resource Sciences:

Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Marine and  
Freshwater Resources Institute.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Minerals and  
Petroleum Victoria. *Statistical Review*.

Victorian Dairy Industry Authority.





Overview

Building activity makes a significant contribution to the Victorian economy, both directly and indirectly. New dwelling approvals in particular are recognised as a leading economic indicator. In 1997–98, the construction industry contributed 4.9% of Gross State Product at factor cost. Victoria held a 21.3% share of national construction industry Gross Domestic Product at factor cost. This chapter presents information on the Victorian construction industry: value of building, residential and non-residential data, engineering construction, and housing loans.

Construction

During 1998–99 the Victorian construction industry was characterised by strong growth for all sectors (table 15.1). The total value of construction work done was over \$12.2 billion, a 17% increase on the 1997–98 figure of \$10.5 billion. Work done in residential building increased by 18%, non-residential by 20% and engineering construction by 12%. Residential building was the largest component of the construction industry, comprising 43% of the value of work done.

15.1 VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98r	1998–99p
Type of construction	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Residential building	3 450.1	3 581.5	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 480.1	5 298.7
Non-residential building	1 902.2	2 322.0	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 960.4	3 544.8
Engineering construction	2 329.1	2 409.1	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 023.5	3 385.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 681.4</b>	<b>8 312.6</b>	<b>8 483.8</b>	<b>9 110.1</b>	<b>10 464.0</b>	<b>12 228.9</b>

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2), *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Residential building

The value of residential building work done has increased each year since 1995–96, but recorded an exceptional increase of 32% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, with an 18% increase between 1997–98 and 1998–99 (table 15.2). Construction of new houses accounted for 63% of the value of residential building work done in 1998–99. Between 1997–98 and 1998–99, the value of new housing construction work done increased by 19.7%, other residential building by 23.6% and alterations and additions by 9.3%.

**15.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98r	1998-99p
Type of building	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Houses	2 520.8	2 573.9	2 111.1	1 988.8	2 808.4	3 363.0
Other residential buildings	278.4	300.0	452.0	621.4	760.2	939.5
Alterations & additions to residential buildings	651.0	707.5	698.1	775.3	911.5	996.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 450.1</b>	<b>3 581.5</b>	<b>3 261.2</b>	<b>3 385.5</b>	<b>4 480.1</b>	<b>5 298.7</b>

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2).

## New dwelling units

From 1997-98 to 1998-99, building approvals increased 9.0% to 39,704 approvals, of which 74% were houses (table 15.3). Private sector activity accounted for 93.7% of approvals. New dwelling units created as a result of conversions accounted for 2.8% of all approvals.

**15.3 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership**

	Private sector			Public sector			Other approvals(a)	Total building approvals
	Houses	Other	Total	Houses	Other	Total		
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1993-94	27 227	3 109	30 336	830	584	1 414	1 167	<b>32 917</b>
1994-95	25 284	3 225	28 509	601	808	1 409	1 347	<b>31 265</b>
1995-96	18 425	3 218	21 643	464	937	1 401	663	<b>23 707</b>
1996-97	19 593	6 421	26 014	212	384	596	1 240	<b>27 850</b>
1997-98	27 367	6 811	34 178	570	601	1 171	1 089	<b>36 438</b>
1998-99	28 683	8 511	37 194	544	350	894	1 616	<b>39 704</b>

(a) Includes non-residential buildings; alterations and additions to residential buildings; and conversions.

Source: Building Approvals, Victoria (Cat. no. 8731.2).

## Housing loans

During 1998-99, the value of new housing loan commitments was \$15,185 million, a 14.5% increase on 1997-98 (table 15.4). Some 89% of the value of all new housing loan commitments were made by banks, 1.6% by permanent building societies, and 9.5% by other lenders (compared with 1.3% in 1993-94). Some 72.4% of total loan commitment value went to established dwellings, and 22.3% to new dwellings (table 15.5).

**15.4 NEW HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender**

Year	All banks	Permanent building societies	Other lenders	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1993-94	10 382	488	139	<b>11 009</b>
1994-95	9 127	377	168	<b>9 672</b>
1995-96	9 162	179	811	<b>10 152</b>
1996-97	9 993	214	1 138	<b>11 346</b>
1997-98	11 433	244	1 585	<b>13 262</b>
1998-99	13 491	244	1 450	<b>15 185</b>

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.

**15.5 NEW HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Purpose**

Year	New dwellings(a)		Established dwellings(b)		Alterations and additions	Total
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m
1993–94	24 574	1 932	105 761	8 437	640	<b>11 009</b>
1994–95	21 484	1 844	81 604	6 959	869	<b>9 672</b>
1995–96	16 848	1 577	89 902	7 829	747	<b>10 152</b>
1996–97	20 849	2 038	92 640	8 615	693	<b>11 346</b>
1997–98	26 898	2 953	92 795	9 638	671	<b>13 262</b>
1998–99	27 859	3 380	94 170	10 992	813	<b>15 185</b>

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchases of newly erected dwellings. (b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans.

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.

## Non-residential building

During 1998–99, the value of non-residential building work done in Victoria was \$3,544.8 million (table 15.6), accounting for 29% of all construction work done in the State.

The commercial sector accounted for 62% of non-residential work done and was worth \$2,199 million, a 16.3% increase on 1997–98. The largest component was shops (\$628 million). All components within the commercial sector recorded an increase in the value of work done except for factories, which declined 9.7% between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

The community sector recorded \$1,345.9 million worth of work done in 1998–99, a 25.7% increase on the previous year. The largest components in this sector were education (\$468.6 million) and entertainment and recreation (\$390.4 million), both of which recorded large increases from 1997–98 (33% and 88% respectively). In contrast, the other sectors contracted, most notably religious (–12.9%) and health (–6.5%).

**15.6 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE**

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98r	1998–99p
Type of building	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial						
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	38.7	51.8	158.2	249.8	201.0	237.0
Shops	330.7	464.0	487.0	438.1	440.1	628.0
Factories	247.4	245.4	240.4	363.2	299.0	270.0
Offices	335.7	393.1	456.4	470.9	423.2	501.9
Other business premises	198.4	354.9	383.8	423.2	526.8	562.1
Total	1 150.9	1 509.2	1 725.8	1 945.2	1 890.1	2 199.0
Community						
Education	193.4	263.2	341.3	296.6	351.5	468.6
Religious	16.5	16.3	11.2	12.6	19.4	16.9
Health	272.1	209.5	138.2	202.6	290.3	271.5
Entertainment & recreation	157.6	219.7	515.2	570.7	207.6	390.4
Miscellaneous	111.7	104.2	138.2	224.6	201.7	198.5
Total	751.3	812.9	1 144.1	1 307.1	1 070.5	1 345.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 902.2</b>	<b>2 322.0</b>	<b>2 870.0</b>	<b>3 252.4</b>	<b>2 960.4</b>	<b>3 544.8</b>

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8752.2).

## Engineering construction

In 1998–99, engineering construction work worth \$3,385.4 million was completed in Victoria. Private sector involvement has increased steadily since 1994–95, when 48% was done by the private sector, to a high of 71% in 1998–99. The largest engineering construction sectors were roads, highways and subdivisions (\$1,276.3 million), telecommunications (\$756.4 million) and electricity generation, transmission and distribution (\$398.7 million).

### 15.7 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97r	1997–98	1998–99
Type of construction	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	670.5	754.7	770.9	831.6	1 198.5	1 276.3
Bridges	40.5	38.2	31.2	24.8	17.8	62.8
Railways	105.9	130.4	86.1	87.8	149.4	87.1
Harbours	2.3	0.9	3.5	31.4	14.9	12.1
Water storage and supply	112.7	142.2	59.0	86.2	76.1	85.0
Sewerage and drainage	120.1	157.7	98.5	78.1	86.1	74.0
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	490.2	359.4	295.6	270.5	352.3	398.7
Pipelines	97.9	86.6	88.0	39.2	79.0	164.4
Recreation	70.6	74.9	82.8	119.8	135.3	130.9
Telecommunications	359.9	514.9	656.4	707.2	678.1	756.4
Oil, gas, coal and other minerals	141.0	106.8	64.7	78.3	150.1	227.9
Other heavy industry	111.5	41.8	114.2	102.0	64.8	100.2
Other	5.8	0.6	1.7	15.2	21.2	9.2
Total of all construction						
Private sector	1 255.3	1 148.4	1 242.0	1 551.3	2 110.9	2 393.8
Public sector	1 073.8	1 260.7	1 110.6	920.6	912.6	991.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 329.1</b>	<b>2 409.1</b>	<b>2 352.6</b>	<b>2 472.2</b>	<b>3 023.5</b>	<b>3 385.4</b>

Source: Building Activity, Victoria (Cat. no. 8762.0).

## Definitions

Value of construction work done during the period represents the estimated value of construction work actually carried out during the period on building jobs which have commenced.

Value of buildings approved represents the anticipated completion value at the time of permit application, based on estimated market or contract price of building jobs, excluding the value of land and landscaping. Site preparation costs are included.

## References

### Data sources

The Building Approvals Collection is based on building permits issued by local government authorities and licensed private building surveyors; and contracts let by, or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house construction activity and a complete enumeration of building jobs, other than private sector house construction.

The Engineering Construction Survey is based on a sample of all construction enterprises operating in Australia, in both private and public sectors.

### ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)

*Housing Finance for Owner Occupation* (Cat. no. 5609.0)

*Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2)

*Building Approvals, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8731.2)

*Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0)



# 16 Transport and Communications

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## Overview

This chapter provides information relating to the transport industry: such as road, rail, air and sea; and includes information on public transport reforms and on aspects of the communications industry.

## Transport

In Victoria, an extensive transport infrastructure is supported by both government and business. Road, rail, air and sea transport modes are all critical to the movement of freight and people for commercial and domestic purposes.

## Road network

VicRoads is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of arterial roads and bridges in Victoria. There are a number of national highways within Victoria: the Hume Freeway, the Western Freeway and Highway, the Sturt Highway between the South Australian border and Mildura, and the Goulburn Valley Highway between Seymour and the New South Wales border at Tocumwal. These national highways are fully funded by the Commonwealth. A lower level of Commonwealth funding is provided for roads of national importance, such as the Calder Highway from Melbourne to Mildura. Local government is responsible for maintaining most local roads.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, VicRoads continued the work on the Metropolitan Ring Road during 1999, which is essentially an extension of the Western Ring Road through the northern suburbs from Campbellfield to Greensborough. A six kilometre section between Campbellfield and Thomastown was completed at the end of 1999. The Ring Road provides 42 kilometres of continuous road from Greensborough in the north eastern suburbs, to Laverton in the western suburbs. Significant road projects that were completed in 1999 included the Boronia Rail Crossing and the Exhibition Street extension over the Jolimont Railyards. In addition, a number of road works were announced, such as the Eastern Freeway extension from Springvale Road to Maroondah Highway in Ringwood, the Springvale bypass and upgrade of Westall Road, and an upgrade of a four kilometre section of road between the South Gippsland Highway and Thompsons Road in outer south eastern Melbourne.

In regional Victoria, work commenced on the Princes Highway Nilma interchange near Warragul, and on the duplication of the Goulburn Valley Highway between the Hume Highway and Shepparton. This latter project will eventually result in a duplication of the entire highway up to the New South Wales border, as well as bypasses at Strathmerton and Shepparton.

16.1 ROADS

Road type	Kilometres
Declared roads (at September 1999)	
National highways	1 010
State highways and freeways	6 530
Main roads	12 697
Tourist roads	1 697
Forest roads	312
Total declared roads	22 246
Other roads (at 30 June 1999)	
Sealed roads	51 004
Formed and surfaced roads	52 002
Natural surface	22 401
Total other roads	125 407
<b>Total roads open for traffic</b>	<b>147 653</b>

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department; Victorian Grants Commission.

City Link

Melbourne City Link is being developed to link existing unconnected freeway services around inner Melbourne. A private consortium has been contracted to develop the project under a build, own, operate and transfer arrangement with the entire project to be handed over to the Government after 34 years of operation by the consortium. Tolls will be levied for use of the City Link roads.

Work on the City Link progressed during 1999. The Western Link, including the Bolte Bridge, was opened for traffic in August, providing continuous freeway conditions from Moreland Road, Brunswick to the West Gate Freeway, Port Melbourne. At the time of publication, a date for the opening of the Southern Link, which includes the 1.6 kilometre Domain Tunnel and 3.4 kilometre Burnley Tunnel, had yet to be confirmed. The Exhibition Street extension over the Jolimont rail yards was opened in November 1999.

Motor vehicle  
registrations  
and drivers  
licences

There were a total of 3,095,066 motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in Victoria on 31 October 1998, an increase of 1.9% over the previous year (table 16.2). In addition, there were 82,324 motor cycles on register.

The number of licences in Victoria increased steadily in the two years up to 1998, with 3,260,179 licences on record at 30 June 1998. The overwhelming majority of these (93.7%) were driver's licences.



**16.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND LICENCES—30 June(a)**

	1996	1997	1998
Type of licence(a)(b)			
Driver's	2 928 250	2 981 882	3 055 847
Rider's	186 154	194 621	204 332
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 114 404</i>	<i>3 176 503</i>	<i>3 260 179</i>
Motor vehicles on register(c)			
Passenger vehicles	2 462 226	2 521 814	2 574 621
Campervans	7 125	7 144	7 137
Light commercial vehicles	380 831	385 907	390 753
Rigid trucks	87 057	87 035	85 044
Articulated trucks	16 783	17 144	17 326
Non-freight carrying trucks	5 164	5 386	5 643
Buses	13 888	14 266	14 542
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>2 973 074</i>	<i>3 038 696</i>	<i>3 095 066</i>
Motor cycles	77 161	80 271	82 324

(a) Licence holders may hold both a driver's and a rider's licence and be counted in both categories. (b) 1997 data are for 16 July. (c) Motor vehicle Census taken at 31 October.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census (Cat. No. 9309.0); VicRoads, Information Services Department.

**Road accidents**

Although the number of persons killed or injured in road traffic accidents declined steadily between 1995 and 1997, this trend reversed in 1998, when 390 persons were killed and 6,295 persons were injured. The comparative figures in 1997 were 377 and 5,764. The only type of road user to record a decrease in fatalities between 1997 and 1998 were drivers of motor vehicles (table 16.3).

VicRoads, the Transport Accident Commission (TAC) and Victoria Police have combined to adopt a number of strategies aimed at reducing road fatalities and injuries, including research and education, media campaigns, design and safety of roads and vehicles, and enforcement of road laws. In recent years, TAC television advertisements have been shown with the specific aim of reducing the road toll, and have focussed on issues such as drink driving, speeding and fatigue.

**16.3 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES**

Type of road user	1995		1996		1997		1998	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	187	2 907	198	2 793	159	2 701	148	3 096
Motor cyclists	41	608	35	588	37	677	45	654
Passengers (any type)	95	1 480	94	1 457	95	1 315	105	1 424
Pedestrians	82	808	76	851	78	689	79	751
Pedal cyclists	11	309	13	341	8	363	13	363
Other	2	12	1	30	—	19	—	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>6 124</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>6 060</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>5 764</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>6 295</b>

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

## Public Transport Reforms

Victoria's public transport system encompasses an integrated network of suburban train, tram and bus services operating in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and country train and coach services operating throughout Victoria.

### Suburban train services

Suburban train services are operated throughout an electrified rail network with a total route length of over 336 kilometres serving 197 stations. The rail network originates from the centre of Melbourne on 15 routes which extend to outer suburban locations up to 55 kilometres from the central business district.

### Suburban tram services

Melbourne's tram network is the fourth largest in the world. It comprises 240 kilometres of double track and involves the delivery of services on 30 routes. It extends from the central business district to a distance of approximately 25 kilometres. Around 80% of the network (about 197 kilometres) is on shared road space with motor vehicle traffic. The remaining 43 kilometres consists of dedicated road space for trams.

### Regional services

Regional services provided by V/Line Passenger comprise a number of train services between Melbourne and regional Victorian centres, as well as a network of coach services. The rail services operate on over 4,500 kilometres of track.

### Franchise arrangements

With effect from 1 July 1998, the State Government legislated to corporatise the Public Transport Corporation's (PTC) passenger transport services through the establishment of five business corporations. It sought tenders in late 1998 from private sector operators for franchise rights to operate these five businesses over periods ranging from seven to fifteen years. A key objective of the Government's public transport privatisation reforms, as outlined by the Minister, was "*to provide the best possible services for public transport users at least cost to taxpayers*". In addition, the Government announced a 12 point package of guarantees designed to protect passenger rights and improve service quality on Victoria's trams and trains under a privatised transport system. The Government's guarantees for public transport provided for the retention of the multi-modal ticketing system, regulation of fares and minimum service levels. The government proposed that these guarantees would be enshrined in legally binding long-term contracts with any future private sector operators.

On 29 August 1999, operation of the five Victorian passenger rail and tram businesses was transferred to the private sector, details of which can be found in table 16.4.

16.4 FRANCHISE ARRANGEMENTS

Entity	Franchisee	Franchise period
		years
Swanston Trams	National Express	12
Yarra Trams	Metrolink	12
Bayside Trains	National Express	15
Hillside Trains	Melbourne Transport Enterprises	15
V/Line Passenger	National Express	10

Source: Department of Treasury and Finance

Industry structure

The businesses operate as franchises, extending for the periods shown in table 16.4. Upon expiry of the franchise period, a “re-franchising” process will take place whereby existing franchisees may be replaced by new operators. The franchising process involved a ‘sale’ (and leasing) of assets by the Government to the franchisees and a subsequent ‘purchase’ of transport services via subsidy payments over the period of the franchise.

The Director of Public Transport (DPT) will manage the relationship with franchisees on behalf of the State. The relationship between DPT and franchisees is governed by the Franchise Agreement and the Infrastructure Lease.

The Franchise Agreement contains the service obligations of the Franchise and payment flows between the DPT and franchisee, including fixed subsidy payments, financial incentives in relation to patronage, punctuality, reliability and fares.

The Infrastructure Lease provides franchisees with rights of access and obligations to maintain infrastructure. The Lease outlines the rights to operational land and all rail infrastructure, responsibility for maintenance and completion of defined works (approved projects).

Ticketing

The centralised multi-modal ticketing system for the metropolitan area (Metcard, operated by the Onelink consortium) will continue. Revenue generated through the sale of tickets will be distributed to the franchisees via the Revenue Clearing House, a Corporations Law company whose shareholding comprises the four metropolitan franchisees and the DPT representing private bus contract revenue interests. The cost of the Onelink contract will be borne by the five shareholders, together with any other operating expenses of the Revenue Clearing House. The distribution will depend on a number of factors, including patronage and passenger kilometres travelled. VicTrip, another Corporations Law company, has been established with a similar shareholding to manage ticket information, reservations and marketing of the multi-modal ticketing system.

Air

Victoria’s major airport, Melbourne Airport, is located at Tullamarine, 22 kilometres north-west of Melbourne’s central business district, and is conveniently accessed by the Tullamarine Freeway. The airport is privately operated by a majority Australian-owned company with headquarters in Melbourne.

Melbourne Airport is the only major Australian airport with both domestic and international terminals located under the one roof. The airport is open twenty-four hours a day for aircraft movements.

In 1998, there were 11.4 million domestic and regional passenger movements, an increase of 1.8% on the 1997 figure of 11.2 million (table 16.5). Domestic and regional aircraft movements increased by 2.9%, from 118,482 in 1997, to 121,928 in 1998. International traffic also increased—there were 2.5 million passenger movements in 1998 compared to 2.4 million in 1997 (5% increase), and aircraft movements increased from 17,392 in 1997 to 17,732 in 1998 (2% increase). In contrast, the volume of freight moved domestically and internationally decreased in 1998.

Development of the airport continues to be a major focus as work continues on an extension of the Qantas domestic terminal to provide capacity for 10 additional aircraft, building an additional concourse, as well as re-positioning the elevated road and roadwork on the main intersection. Construction of a 4-star hotel over the existing car park is expected to be completed by mid-2000. Further work planned includes a new retail development within the international terminal.

16.5 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE) PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MOVEMENTS

	Units	1996	1997	1998
Domestic and regional traffic				
Passenger movements	no.	11 097 264	11 227 713	11 429 141
Aircraft movements	no.	118 681	118 482	121 928
Freight	tonnes	72 130	81 161	79 704
International traffic				
Passenger movements	no.	2 193 309	2 370 948	2 489 495
Aircraft movements	no.	16 479	17 392	17 732
Freight	tonnes	150 225	162 500	152 634

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Ports and shipping

Victoria has major ports handling cargo at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Hastings, of which all but Melbourne are privately owned and operated. The Government retains ownership of the Port of Melbourne, however, the operations of the port are corporatised, and some of the service provision activities have been separated from the port operator. Management and maintenance of the channels, lights, etc. is the responsibility of the Victorian Channels Authority. The Marine Board of Victoria has responsibility for regulatory enforcement.

## Cargo and freight services

Melbourne is Victoria's busiest port, loading 7.1 million tonnes and discharging 8.4 million tonnes in 1998–99 (table 16.6). In total, 13.5 million tonnes were loaded in Victorian sea ports in 1998–99, a 9% increase on the 1997–98 figure. The amount of trade discharged from Victorian ports showed a larger increase (24%), from 11.1 million tonnes in 1997–98 to 13.8 million tonnes in 1998–99.

**16.6 TONNAGE LOADED AND DISCHARGED, By Port**

Port	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Melbourne	6 862	6 458	6 889	6 467	7 106	8 426
Geelong	3 398	3 484	2 829	4 172	3 108	4 816
Portland	2 554	359	2 007	406	2 320	404
Westernport	1 117	53	975	36	944	124
Welshpool	7	17	3	1	4	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 938</b>	<b>10 371</b>	<b>12 703</b>	<b>11 082</b>	<b>13 482</b>	<b>13 770</b>

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

## Passenger services

Station Pier is Victoria's sea passenger terminal, with three berths accommodating the Tasmanian ferry services, cruise ships, navy ships and training/tall ships. It is also open for public access for recreational purposes.

In 1999, the State Government announced that a \$14 million refurbishment of Station Pier would be undertaken to accommodate a forecast increase in the number of visiting ships. The refurbishment will include restoring the structure to a sound condition, and reopening the Inner Western Berth—increasing the capacity to four operating berths.

## Communications

Communications technology and the communications industry have undergone significant change over the past decade, with the extension of satellite technology, growth of personal computer usage and, in the last few years, the advent of the Internet, particularly the World Wide Web.

Recent studies of personal and household use of computers and communications technologies (such as the mobile phone) confirm Australia's reputation as a major user of new technologies.

## Communication technology

In 1998 an estimated 256,000 Victorian households in main urban areas had access to the Internet at home, which represented a 282% increase since 1996, when the equivalent figure was 67,000.

There was a distinct correlation between households with home Internet access and household income (table 16.7)—35% of Victorian households with household income exceeding \$66,000 had home Internet access while for households with an income less than \$14,000 the penetration was 2.5%.

The household/family type with the highest rate of Internet use was 'other' households, i.e. non-family households (21.0%), followed by couple family households with children (20.4%). In numerical terms, couple family households with children was most significant (127,000), followed by couple family households with no children (49,000).

**16.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS, Selected Characteristics—1998**

Selected characteristics	'000	%
Household income		
0–\$14,000	*7	*2.5
\$14,001–\$27,000	17	6.1
\$27,001–\$44,000	39	12.5
\$44,001–\$66,000	47	18.2
\$66,001 and over	95	35.0
Not stated	51	17.8
Household family type		
Couple with no children	49	11.7
Couple with children	127	20.4
Single parent	17	11.9
Single person	31	8.8
Other	32	21.0
Region		
Capital cities	207	17.1
Other	49	10.3
Total	256	15.1

Source: Household Use of Information Technology (Cat. no. 8146.0).

In 1998 an estimated 1.1 million Victorian adults, or 31.5% of the adult population, accessed the Internet (table 16.8). Internet access was most likely to occur at work (13.2%) or home (12.3%), followed by TAFE/tertiary institution (7.5%).

**16.8 ADULTS ACCESSING A COMPUTER OR INTERNET(a)(b)—1998**

Location	'000	%
Work	448	13.2
Home	418	12.3
TAFE/tertiary institution	255	7.5
Neighbour or friend's house	244	7.2
Public library	159	4.7
Shops/stores/telecafes	71	2.1
School	26	0.8
Community or voluntary organisation	*19	*0.6
Government agency/department/shopfront	*12	*0.4
Telecentre or similar access centres	*2	*0.1
Other	*12	*0.4
Any site	1 068	31.5

(a) Proportions relate to persons aged 18 years and over. (b) Relates to access in the 12-month period prior to the survey.

Source: Household use of Information Technology (Cat no. 8146.0).

Electronic commerce is playing an increasingly major role in the everyday lives of Victorians. In 1998 an estimated 2.5 million adults used some form of electronic commerce in any one quarter during 1998 (table 16.9), the most common types being the use of an automatic teller machine (ATM) to transfer or withdraw funds (65.7% of adults) and the use of EFTPOS to pay bills or withdraw funds (58.9% of adults).

**16.9 USE OF SELECTED ELECTRONIC COMMERCE BY ADULTS, 1998(a)(b)**

	'000	%
Used an information kiosk to pay bills	*4	*0.1
Used the Internet to pay bills or transfer funds	43	1.3
Used the telephone to pay bills or transfer funds	1 015	30.0
Used EFTPOS to pay bills or withdraw funds	1 996	58.9
Used an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) to transfer or withdraw funds	2 225	65.7
Used any of the above	2 488	73.4

(a) Period covers three months. (b) Proportions refer to persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Household use of Information Technology* (Cat no. 8146.0).

## References

### ABS sources

*International Trade Statistics, unpublished data*

*Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (Cat. no. 8146.0)

*Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)

### Non-ABS sources

Australian Pacific Airports Melbourne.

Department of Infrastructure, Victorian Grants Commission.

Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Department of Treasury and Finance.

VicRoads, Information Services Department.

### Internet

VicRoads <http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au>





The following tables provide an historical summary of selected statistics relating to Victoria.

## Demography

### 17.1 POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December(a)(b)				Population of Melbourne at 30 June(b)(d)(e)
	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Sex ratio(c)	
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.9	4 479
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.4	23 143
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.6	139 916
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.3	215 991
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.0	288 169
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.9	486 620
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.2	501 580
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.7	612 190
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.4	800 520
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.8	995 600
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.3	1 114 900
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.0	1 330 800
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.1	1 984 936
1971(f)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.8	2 575 000
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.5	2 834 200
1991	2 199 400	2 238 100	4 437 500	98.3	3 155 700
1992	2 211 492	2 253 923	4 465 415	98.1	3 182 441
1993	2 216 210	2 262 625	4 478 835	97.9	3 197 927
1994	2 225 627	2 274 727	4 500 354	97.8	3 213 021
1995	2 243 276	2 296 520	4 539 796	97.7	3 243 707
1996	2 263 984	2 319 461	4 583 445	97.6	3 283 278
1997	2 286 347	2 341 052	4 627 399	97.7	3 321 788
1998	2 315 275	2 368 553	4 683 828	97.8	3 367 005

(a) All estimates are corrected for discrepancies disclosed by various censuses up to the 1996 census. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals were included in figures from 1962 onwards. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to population within the Melbourne Statistical Division. (e) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991, and a further slight change occurred in 1995. Figures from 1991 onwards have been amended to reflect that change. (f) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## 17.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)

Year	Marriages		Divorces(b)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Crude rate(c)	Decrees granted	Crude rate(c)	Number	Crude rate(c)	Number	Crude rate(c)	Number	Crude rate(d)
1841	406	26.4	—	—	618	40.3	319	20.8	—	—
1851	1 023	11.8	—	—	3 049	35.1	1 165	13.4	—	—
1861	4 434	8.2	1	—	23 461	43.5	10 522	19.5	—	—
1871	4 693	6.4	7	0.0	27 382	37.2	9 918	13.5	3 114	113.7
1881	5 896	6.8	9	0.0	27 145	31.3	12 302	14.2	3 119	114.9
1891	8 780	7.7	99	0.1	38 505	33.6	18 631	16.3	4 861	126.2
1901	8 406	7.0	83	0.1	31 008	25.8	15 904	13.2	3 192	102.9
1911	11 088	8.4	214	0.2	33 026	25.0	15 216	11.5	2 269	68.7
1921	13 676	8.9	389	0.3	35 591	23.2	16 165	10.5	2 582	72.6
1931	10 182	5.7	425	0.2	30 332	16.9	17 033	9.5	1 349	44.5
1941	20 898	10.8	842	0.4	34 406	17.8	20 522	10.6	1 246	36.2
1951	21 117	9.3	1 730	0.8	50 553	22.2	23 446	10.3	1 143	22.6
1961	21 264	7.3	1 257	0.4	65 886	22.5	24 500	8.4	1 173	17.8
1971	32 386	9.2	3 079	0.9	75 498	21.5	30 598	8.7	1 107	14.7
1981	28 648	7.3	9 769	2.5	59 284	15.0	29 088	7.4	562	9.4
1991	28 535	6.5	11 134	2.5	65 438	14.8	31 216	7.1	428	6.5
1992	28 429	6.4	10 533	2.4	65 766	14.8	31 951	7.2	366	5.6
1993	27 418	6.1	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1
1995	26 607	5.9	11 838	2.6	62 591	13.9	32 425	7.2	308	4.9
1996	26 074	5.7	12 491	2.8	61 143	13.5	32 726	7.2	308	5.0
1997	25 456	5.5	12 463	2.7	60 732	13.2	33 261	7.2	300	4.9
1998	26 372	5.7	12 307	2.6	60 492	13.0	32 007	6.9	283	4.7

(a) The legal registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to 1853, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes; hence, the data should be treated with caution. From 1972 onwards, figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis. (b) The Commonwealth Family Law Act 1975 came into operation on 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959. (d) Crude rate per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (e) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

## 17.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

Year	Natural increase(a)(b)(c)	Apparent net migration(c)	Total increase(b)(d)	Rate of natural increase(c)(e)	Rate of apparent migration(c)(f)	Rate of population growth(d)
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.5	640.0	98.4
1851	1 884	19 443	21 327	21.7	223.9	28.0
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.0	-21.2	0.3
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.8	6.9	3.1
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.1	0.6	1.8
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.3	4.2	2.2
1901	15 104	-1 417	13 687	12.6	-1.2	1.1
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.5	15.7	3.0
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.6	2.2	1.5
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.4	-1.3	0.6
1941(g)	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.2	9.8	1.7
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.9	15.5	2.8
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.1	5.2	2.0
1971	44 900	9 479	54 379	12.8	2.7	1.6
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.7	2.0	1.0
1991	34 100	3 023	37 123	7.7	0.7	1.0
1992	33 817	-7 023	26 794	7.6	-1.6	0.6
1993	33 015	-20 721	12 294	7.4	-4.6	0.3
1994	31 784	-11 417	20 367	7.1	-2.5	0.5
1995	30 191	7 971	38 162	6.7	1.8	0.9
1996	28 735	14 220	42 955	6.3	3.1	1.0
1997	28 444	17 004	45 448	6.1	3.7	1.0
1998	27 691	33 192	60 883	5.9	7.1	1.2

(a) Excess of live births over deaths. (b) Figures for 1971 and subsequent years include Indigenous persons. (c) The legal registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes. As such, figures prior to 1853 should be treated with caution. (d) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of natural increase and net migration rates arise from retrospective adjustments to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy. (e) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (f) Apparent net migration per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (g) For the period September 1939 to June 1947, troop movements were excluded, and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. As such, the figures for natural increase and net migration do not equal the total increase figure.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

## Industrial conditions

### 17.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS

Year	Industrial disputes during year(a)			Trade unions(b)			
	Disputes	Workers involved(c)	Working days lost	Separate unions	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000
1912	—	—	—	151	109.9	6.7	116.6
1921	20	6 280	213	159	161.1	34.9	196.0
1931	10	4 643	28	150	166.1	37.9	204.0
1941	22	20 117	139	146	215.8	54.5	270.3
1951	41	27 219	42	156	346.1	87.3	433.4
1961	91	52 747	72	156	385.8	101.0	486.8
1971	362	380 100	689	170	453.3	168.8	622.1
1981	376	404 900	1 236	173	522.9	248.8	771.7
1991	155	135 500	209	146	573.5	338.5	912.0
1992	114	598 800	586	114	522.0	305.0	827.0
1993	114	200 900	257	89	482.4	288.2	770.6
1994	109	52 200	87	71	455.7	268.9	724.5
1995	110	79 000	126	61	420.8	248.8	669.7
1996	98	121 100	218	57	434.4	245.6	680.0
1997(d)	112	129 100	212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1998	137	122 900	200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 staff days or more in establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at end of year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year. Statistical collection commenced in 1913. (b) From 1985, the reporting date was changed from 31 December to 30 June. Published figures show total membership from that date. Prior to 1985, a mixture of total and financial membership was used. (c) Includes persons stood down from work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute. (d) Trade union data collection ceased from 1997.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

## Education

## 17.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION(a)

Year	Schools	Students			Teachers		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345	—	—	—
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382
1941	2 697	134 822	122 488	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520
1992	2 013	274 786	259 123	533 909	16 162	25 633	41 795
1993	1 934	270 409	256 227	526 636	14 475	23 076	37 551
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634
1995	1 711	263 854	250 951	514 805	12 636	21 471	34 106
1996	1 700	265 204	251 858	517 062	12 414	21 630	34 045
1997	1 661	266 052	252 424	518 476	12 084	22 070	34 154
1998	1 644	267 282	254 131	521 413	11 786	21 976	33 762
NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	211	1 968	3 160	5 128	—	—	—
1871	1 062	15 421	18 710	34 131	677	1 435	2 112
1881	645	16 665	17 397	34 062	430	1 123	1 553
1891	759	17 941	19 262	37 203	466	1 529	1 995
1901	862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402
1911	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975
1921	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063
1931	505	31 682	38 660	73 342	—	—	2 286
1941	518	38 410	42 898	31 308	—	—	2 744
1951	479	49 414	52 900	102 314	—	—	3 272
1961	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665	4 860
1971	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473	8 805
1981	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209	13 815
1991	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423	18 457
1992	687	126 439	127 274	253 713	6 060	12 341	18 401
1993	683	125 214	125 747	250 961	5 642	10 586	16 227
1994	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950	16 661
1995	675	127 571	127 901	255 472	5 846	11 113	16 959
1996	679	129 555	129 838	259 393	5 941	11 355	17 295
1997	684	131 243	131 705	262 948	5 977	11 451	17 428
1998	685	132 504	133 483	265 987	6 054	11 576	17 631

(a) Readers should be aware that comparability between years and government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades policy, on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education, and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July or the first school day thereafter.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

## 17.6 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION(a)

Year	Enrolments(b)			
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1861	100	—	100	—
1871	122	—	122	—
1881	368	2	370	—
1891	582	70	652	—
1901	425	159	584	—
1911	944	276	1 139	81
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	37 861
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	45 445
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	63 688
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	67 213
1995	76 992	90 606	99 061	68 467
1996	79 593	95 445	104 713	70 325
1997	82 133	96 897	109 411	69 619
1998	83 674	98 480	112 735	69 419

(a) 1855 to 1956—gross enrolments in courses; 1957 to 1971—net enrolments (students in two courses counted once).

(b) Data do not include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria. (c) Includes external students. (d) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments include full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

## Prices

### 17.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

All groups										
	Index number	Percentage change from previous year	Food Index number	Clothing Index number	Housing Index number	Household equipment and operation Index number	Transportation Index number	Alcohol and tobacco Index number	Health and personal care Index number	Recreation and education Index number
1950–51	8.5	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960–61	14.2	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970–71	18.0	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980–81	49.1	..	50.4	53.6	41.7	51.6	50.8	45.1	47.4	—
1990–91	105.8	..	102.5	104.6	104.2	105.7	107.2	111.3	111.6	105.9
1991–92	108.1	2.2	104.9	106.8	98.9	108.3	109.8	116.8	126.3	108.6
1992–93	108.9	0.7	106.3	107.8	93.1	108.3	112.7	122.7	129.8	110.8
1993–94	111.1	2.0	107.9	107.3	92.7	110.0	115.8	132.1	135.4	113.6
1994–95	114.1	2.7	110.1	107.4	97.5	111.1	118.8	137.3	142.4	116.7
1995–96	118.4	3.8	114.1	108.0	101.4	113.0	122.6	154.2	148.7	120.3
1996–97	119.9	1.3	118.6	108.4	95.0	114.7	124.0	158.5	157.1	123.3
1997–98	119.8	–0.1	120.5	108.9	86.5	115.1	123.3	161.4	162.2	127.6
1998–99	120.9	0.9	125.1	108.1	86.7	115.1	120.8	166.9	161.1	129.6

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## Agriculture

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics began to gradually exclude from statistics establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976–77, only establishments with an EVAO of \$1,500 or more were included, increasing to \$2,500 in 1981–82. During 1991–92 and 1992–93 the EVAO was \$22,500; reducing to \$5,000 for 1993–94 to 1996–97. In 1997–98, an Agricultural Commodity Survey replaced the Agricultural Census.

### 17.8 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION

Year ended 31 March	Establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for			Balance of agricultural land	Total area occupied
		Crops(a)	Sown pasture(b)	Native pasture		
	no.	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
1840–41	—	1 299	—	—	—	—
1850–51	—	21 182	—	—	—	—
1860–61	13 653	156 728	4 711	—	—	1 423 294
1870–71	31 842	280 383	59 482	—	—	3 856 916
1880–81	49 637	626 781	103 193	—	—	7 341 459
1890–91	36 013	822 304	95 199	—	—	—
1900–01	39 381	1 260 246	84 133	—	—	—
1910–11	66 651	1 599 347	401 123	11 752 267	936 809	15 269 937
1920–21	77 148	1 816 839	425 442	11 586 595	971 653	15 583 899
1930–31	74 537	2 717 734	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565
1940–41	72 382	1 807 810	1 464 694	10 851 711	1 839 426	16 727 453
1950–51	69 698	1 760 878	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956
1960–61	69 623	1 823 002	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488
1970–71	68 555	1 698 536	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305
1980–81	49 399	2 183 811	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830
1990–91	(c)32 620	2 063 031	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827
1991–92	39 170	2 039 208	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401
1992–93	37 773	2 257 666	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419
1993–94	37 330	2 317 245	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333
1994–95	37 070	2 296 299	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12 719 427
1995–96	36 905	2 350 422	5 237 439	1 301 558	3 878 856	12 768 275
1996–97	36 656	2 552 119	3 944 622	1 576 051	4 672 640	12 745 431
1997–98	36 687	2 565 427	4 638 806	1 652 934	3 833 765	12 690 932

(a) Commencing with the 1960–61 season, the area of pasture cut for hay seed has been excluded from area of crops. (b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing. (c) Not adjusted.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat no. 7113.0), *AgStats on Floppy Disk* (Cat. no. 7117.0).



## 17.9 LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION

Year ended 31 March	Livestock				Greasy wool production(a)	Milk production for all purposes
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000 tonnes	million litres
1840–41	2 372	50 837	782 283	—	—	—
1850–51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260	—	—
1860–61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11	—
1870–71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23	—
1880–81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34	—
1890–91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29	—
1900–01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721
1910–11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894
1920–21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930
1930–31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427
1940–41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036
1950–51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026
1960–61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713
1970–71	—	5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087
1980–81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065
1990–91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	161	3 908
1991–92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	145	4 118
1992–93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	145	4 456
1993–94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	125	4 967
1994–95	(b)14 121	4 284 627	21 360 840	438 613	138	5 113
1995–96	n.a.	4 395 911	21 974 000	458 482	129	5 622
1996–97	31 605	4 410 575	22 324 654	485 186	145	5 622
1997–98	31 988	4 141 632	21 121 744	517 858	167	5 866

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Horses used for breeding only.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0); *AgStats on Floppy Disk* (Cat. no. 7117.0); *Victorian Dairy Industry Authority*.

## 17.10 WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	ha	tonnes	tonnes	ha	tonnes	tonnes	ha	tonnes	tonnes
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1980-81	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1990-91	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 458	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20
1994-95	821 755	944 200	1.15	147 738	200 605	1.36	492 251	448 147	0.91
1995-96	853 432	1 921 268	2.25	186 972	391 651	2.09	627 519	1 341 658	2.14
1996-97	962 562	2 262 273	2.35	174 556	304 045	1.74	584 680	1 189 370	2.03
1997-98	856 779	1 502 784	1.80	172 331	369 076	2.10	618 109	928 254	1.50

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0), AgStats on Floppy Disk (7117.0).

## Manufacturing

### 17.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	Manufacturing establishments no.	Employment no.	Wages and salaries paid \$m	Output \$m	Production \$m	Land, buildings plant and machinery \$m	Turnover \$m
1851	83	—	—	—	—	—	..
1861	531	4 395	—	—	—	—	..
1871	1 740	19 569	—	—	—	9	..
1881	2 488	43 208	—	—	—	16	..
1891	3 141	52 225	—	—	—	30	..
1901	3 249	66 529	—	—	—	25	..
1911	5 126	111 948	18	83	—	37	..
1920–21	6 532	140 743	43	212	74	71	..
1930–31	8 199	126 016	43	187	79	142	..
1940–41	9 121	237 636	100	419	178	184	..
1950–51	13 504	316 792	326	1 350	551	415	..
1960–61	17 173	387 430	776	3 332	1 418	1 642	..
1970–71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980–81	8 726	391 801	5 032	..	..	..	23 856
1990–91	12 573	317 600	9 511	..	..	..	54 613
1991–92	12 668	310 700	9 242	..	..	..	54 709
1992–93	11 692	303 500	9 367	..	..	..	56 961
1993–94	n.a.	299 900	9 298	..	..	..	60 260
1994–95	n.a.	301 200	9 786	..	..	..	62 057
1995–96	n.a.	305 300	9 884	..	..	..	65 284
1996–97 <sup>r</sup>	n.a.	306 400	10 659	..	..	..	68 355
1997–98	n.a.	314 800	11 317	..	..	..	69 517

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

## Building

### 17.12 BUILDING APPROVALS AND WORK DONE(a)(b)

Year	Dwelling units approved		Building work done		
	no.	Value \$m	Residential building \$m	Non-residential building \$m	Engineering construction \$m
1960–61	23 588	166.4	182.8	144.0	—
1970–71	34 350	366.0	360.6	316.9	—
1980–81	27 335	977.6	1 158.3	987.4	—
1990–91	23 251	1 936.9	2 903.6	3 643.4	2 314.0
1991–92	26 013	2 171.0	2 724.7	2 404.2	1 915.7
1992–93	29 571	2 494.0	3 062.5	1 970.7	2 098.2
1993–94	31 750	2 817.0	3 450.1	1 902.2	2 329.1
1994–95	29 916	2 873.6	3 581.5	2 322.0	2 409.1
1995–96	23 044	2 279.7	3 261.2	2 870.0	2 352.6
1996–97	26 610	2 840.1	3 385.5	3 252.4	2 472.2
1997–98	35 349	3 899.7	4 480.1	2 960.4	3 022.7
1998–99	38 088	4 550.0	5 298.7	3 544.8	3 385.4

(a) The value of dwelling units approved refers to new work only, whereas the value of building work completed includes new work, as well as alterations and additions. (b) There have been changes to the scope and coverage of the building approvals collection over time. Prior to July 1988, the collection covered all approved building of new dwellings irrespective of value and all other building projects valued at \$10,000 or more, the value of alterations and additions to dwellings valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were collected but included only in the footnotes, and the value of other building (new and alterations and additions) valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were also collected but included only in the footnotes. After July 1998, the collection changed to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more; approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more. A further change in July 1990 altered the collection to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more, approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8731.2); *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

## Transport

### 17.13 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a)

	Cars and station wagons(b)	Other(c)	Total	Motor cycles
Year	no.	no.	no.	no.
1940–41	5 529	3 304	8 833	735
1950–51	36 692	19 432	56 124	5 442
1960–61	67 001	14 803	81 804	1 356
1970–71	109 829	18 703	128 532	8 218
1980–81	114 699	23 921	138 620	14 450
1990–91	108 444	13 068	126 014	4 502
1991–92	98 766	10 274	112 918	3 878
1992–93	106 215	17 675	123 890	4 528
1993–94	113 248	19 206	143 454	4 400
1994–95	127 644	22 467	150 111	5 348
1995–96	129 867	21 128	150 995	5 921
1996–97	140 137	22 123	162 260	6 133
1997–98	166 675	25 708	192 383	7 499
1998–99	177 754	28 709	206 463	8 601

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Cat. no. 9303.0.40.003).

### 17.14 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LICENCES

Year to 30 June	Motor vehicles on register(a)				Drivers' and riders' licences in force
	Cars and station wagons(b)	Others(c)	Total	Motor cycles	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051
1941	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205
1951	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753
1961	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431
1971	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396
1981	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714
1991	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669
1992	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560
1993	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261
1994	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999
1995(d)	2 315 310	484 000	2 799 310	70 570	3 073 212
1996(e)	2 462 226	510 848	2 973 074	77 161	3 114 404
1997(e)	2 521 814	516 882	3 038 696	80 271	3 176 503
1998(e)	2 574 621	520 445	3 095 066	82 324	3 260 179

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses. (d) As at 31 May. (e) As at 31 October.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census* (Cat. no. 9309.0); *VicRoads, Information Services Department*.

**17.15 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES**

Year	Persons killed no.	Persons injured(a) no.	Persons killed per 10,000 vehicles registered no.	Persons killed per 100,000 mean population no.
1931	333	4 042	19.8	18.5
1941	412	7 610	16	21.5
1951	581	11 364	13.1	25.9
1961	773	16 757	9.2	26.7
1971	996	22 067	7.2	28.7
1981	766	20 680	3.8	19.4
1991	503	6 162	1.8	11.4
1992	396	5 905	1.5	8.9
1993	435	5 928	1.5	9.7
1994	378	6 043	1.4	8.4
1995	418	6 124	1.5	9.3
1996	417	6 060	1.4	9.1
1997	377	5 764	1.2	8.8
1998	390	6 295	1.2	8.4

(a) A change in definition of persons injured has resulted in a series break in 1988, with data no longer available on the previous basis.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

**17.16 MELBOURNE AIRPORT**

Year	Domestic aircraft				International aircraft			
	Passengers				Passengers			
	Movements no.	Embarked no.	Disembarked no.	Freight handled tonnes	Movements no.	Embarked no.	Disembarked no.	Freight handled tonnes
1961(a)	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1991(b)	92 553	3 978 723	3 960 783	67 910	15 141	839 658	864 208	87 385
1992	99 447	4 093 014	4 078 999	67 217	15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	102 403	4 332 470	4 313 928	64 463	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495
1994	107 556	4 812 742	4 807 073	70 300	14 763	924 320	947 188	126 291
1995	114 729	5 257 993	5 223 702	70 352	15 226	1 002 157	1 008 997	140 188
1996	118 681	5 538 364	5 558 900	72 130	16 479	1 089 623	1 103 686	150 225
1997r	119 984	5 602 352	5 625 361	81 161	17 453	1 184 831	1 188 304	162 528
1998	121 928	5 714 109	5 715 032	79 704	17 732	1 229 037	1 260 458	152 634

(a) Data relates to Essendon Airport. International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970, and domestic aircraft movements commenced on 20 June 1971. (b) From 1991, domestic aircraft movements include regional airline traffic (i.e. aircraft with 38 seats or less). The methodology used for 1991 changed from 'uplifts/discharge traffic' to 'traffic on board'.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

**Overview**

This chapter uses information collected from a wide range of sources covering key economic, social and demographic statistics; illustrating some of the differences in the population dynamics and general economic activity of Local Government Areas in Victoria.

The chapter is divided into two sections: Regional Victoria, and the Melbourne Statistical Division. Regional Victoria is covered in terms of Statistical Divisions, and their component Local Government Areas. The Melbourne Statistical Division is slightly different in that it is covered in terms of combined Statistical Subdivisions, and their component Local Government Areas.

Footnotes, technical notes and data sources can be found at the end of the chapter, and maps showing the location of Local Government Areas can be found in the Appendix.

## Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon Statistical Division is situated on the western side of Port Phillip Bay and south west along the Bass Strait coast. It comprises the Local Government Areas of Golden Plains, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, Queenscliffe and Greater Geelong.

Greater Geelong, the most populous municipality in Victoria, lies on Corio Bay and is a major centre for manufacturing, including automotive, wool processing and petroleum refining.

The Great Ocean Road begins near Geelong and runs along the coastal portion of this Division. Most of the towns along this road are resorts or tourist centres.

Colac, in the west of the Division is situated on the eastern edge of a volcanic plain which covers much of the Western District of Victoria. It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural area surrounded by rich pastoral hinterland. Near Colac is Lake Corangamite, Victoria's largest salt water lake. Most of this Division is devoted to sheep, dairying and tourism.

The majority of industrial activity in this Division is situated in and around Geelong.



## 18.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens-cliffe	Surf Coast
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	3 415.6	2 720.6	1 249.5	8.6	1 552.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	6.0	5.1	148.9	395.6	12.0
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	21 554	13 220	182 473	3 328	16 408
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	4 613	3 501	37 776	648	4 280
15–24 years	no.	2 464	1 787	27 287	259	2 270
25–44 years	no.	5 432	4 182	52 640	856	5 490
45–64 years	no.	4 621	3 374	40 349	723	3 983
65 years and over	no.	3 317	1 096	28 016	916	2 605
<i>Total</i>	no.	20 447	13 940	186 068	3 402	18 628
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.6
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	37.5	35.4	35.9	43.9	36.6
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	20 624	14 413	191 754	3 606	19 690
Projected population at 2006	no.	20 631	15 340	197 509	3 598	20 879
Projected population at 2011	no.	20 643	16 248	202 887	3 610	22 210
Projected population at 2016	no.	20 794	17 316	207 332	3 599	23 446
Projected population at 2021	no.	20 836	18 478	211 313	3 604	24 947
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	259	174	2 346	42	237
Birth rate(c)	no.	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.7
Deaths	no.	186	53	1 523	59	126
Death rate(c)	no.	9.1	3.8	8.2	17.3	6.8
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	3 147.0	1 413.8	23 608.8	317.0	1 729.1
Schools	no.	18	12	60	2	8
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	861.6	—	11 902.2	81.0	206.0
Schools	no.	5	—	30	1	1
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	4 008.6	1 413.8	35 511.0	398.0	1 935.1
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	23	12	90	3	9
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	17 777	11 335	138 748	2 599	14 112
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	717	846	12 083	219	1 057
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.3
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	527	657	18 789	176	721
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	5.0	10.7	5.5	4.3
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	17 185	11 555	140 253	2 683	14 233
Other language	no.	402	405	17 986	128	492
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.2	3.3	11.0	4.3	3.2
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	79	—	388	—	16
Nursing home	no.	82	—	288	—	27
Hostel	no.	15	—	106	—	15
<i>Total</i>	no.	176	—	782	—	58
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	18 393	—	153 512	—	4 261
Total separations(g)	no.	4 859	—	39 977	—	851
Occupancy rate	%	66.2	—	99.3	—	86.5

...continued

## 18.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—continued

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac- Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens- cliffe	Surf Coast
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	5	—	28	1	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	51	—	543	—	47
TAB	no.	70	—	850	35	50
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	85 000	95 000	100 000	169 750	138 750
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	79 000	75 750	87 000	93 000	119 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	283	4	3 227	14	84
Stock	no.	295	8	3 383	14	97
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments	no.	10	n.a.	18	4	15
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	225	n.a.	574	119	428
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	659	n.a.	1 687	346	1 508
Employment (June quarter)	no.	72	n.a.	280	83	248
Room nights occupied	no.	45 109	n.a.	117 650	19 675	85 987
Room occupancy rate	%	55.1	n.a.	56.1	45.5	55.5
Guest arrivals	no.	52 824	n.a.	112 141	24 127	99 998
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 285	n.a.	9 798	1 848	9 243
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	19 013	8 880	130 531	3 451	16 468
Revenue	\$'000	19 827	8 985	115 184	3 569	18 023
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	794	477	276	1	406
Area	ha	168 603	189 893	52 621	—	88 945
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	16 544	9 465	10 244	—	15 637
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	28 664	16 541	11 338	—	20 868
Livestock products	\$'000	90 383	27 359	4 488	3	16 399
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	150	96	1 708	49	457
New residential building	\$m	16.0	9.4	185.4	6.4	55.6
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.6	2.3	25.0	1.6	5.8
Non-residential building	\$m	5.3	1.2	75.4	1.1	8.0
Total	\$m	23.9	13.0	285.9	9.1	69.4
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	566	862	1 474	39	490
Formed and surfaced	km	1 160	862	400	4	432
Natural surface	km	35	13	13	1	26
Total	km	1 761	1 737	1 887	44	948
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	10 893	5 784	102 294	2 068	9 867
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 401	2 184	15 360	281	2 353
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 300	823	4 635	82	661
Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)	no.	15 594	8 791	122 289	2 431	12 881
Motor cycles	no.	714	343	2 973	68	448

**18.2 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queenscliffe	Surf Coast
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	811	508	387	4	428
Mining	5	4	21	1	1
Manufacturing	58	26	564	6	29
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	3	8	1	5
Construction	94	58	1 025	14	120
Wholesale trade	54	12	441	3	32
Retail trade	165	41	1 487	34	150
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	77	12	329	33	98
Transport and storage	46	34	346	4	22
Communication services	6	—	66	1	6
Finance and insurance	34	2	337	5	16
Property and business services	76	43	1 281	21	97
Government administration and defence	32	6	60	2	9
Education	43	23	204	9	21
Health and community services	67	15	697	20	48
Cultural and recreational services	21	2	194	8	28
Personal and other services	88	37	512	13	58
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>					
N/A	9	19	9	—	18
Less than 5 employees	1 393	742	5 611	130	996
5 to 9 employees	144	45	1 247	27	88
10 to 19 employees	70	12	593	12	47
20 to 49 employees	52	6	307	4	11
50 to 99 employees	11	2	109	5	6
100 or more employees	7	—	83	1	2

## Western District Statistical Division

Western District Statistical Division is located in the south-western corner of the State and covers an area of approximately 24,065 square kilometres.

The Division has numerous volcanic craters and cones with a rugged coastline and unique rock formations such as the “Twelve Apostles”, a series of large limestone pillars jutting out of the ocean.

This Division is known for its sheep and dairy country, vegetable farms, cereal crops and belts of commercial timber.

The Southern Grampians region is dominated by the rural sector, with large-scale sheep grazing and wool production.

The only deepwater port between Melbourne and Adelaide is Portland in the south-west, an industrial and commercial centre for the area. To the east of Portland is the Moyne region with Port Fairy, a former whaling port and home for a large shipping fleet.

Warrnambool is located approximately 265 kilometres south-west of Melbourne and is the principal service centre for south-western Victoria. Hamilton, in the centre of the Division, was settled in 1834 and is the service town for the surrounding beef cattle and sheep properties.

## 18.3 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	4 425.3	6 201.2	5 821.4	6 810.0	119.5
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	234.6
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	18 337	21 682	16 517	18 265	26 604
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	4 153	4 738	3 922	3 670	6 209
15–24 years	no.	2 050	2 372	1 772	2 028	4 369
25–44 years	no.	4 606	6 032	4 387	4 310	8 033
45–64 years	no.	4 097	4 404	3 833	4 149	5 534
65 years and over	no.	2 676	2 898	2 224	2 993	3 892
<i>Total</i>	no.	17 582	20 444	16 138	17 150	28 037
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–0.8	–1.2	–0.5	–1.3	1.1
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	36.8	36.1	36.9	39.0	33.9
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	17 288	20 759	16 351	17 009	28 857
Projected population at 2006	no.	16 522	20 487	16 237	16 499	30 125
Projected population at 2011	no.	15 743	19 977	15 982	15 914	31 123
Projected population at 2016	no.	15 054	19 428	15 730	15 297	31 884
Projected population at 2021	no.	14 472	18 943	15 534	14 755	32 481
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	251	260	238	223	402
Birth rate(c)	rate	14.3	12.7	14.7	13.0	14.3
Deaths	no.	167	183	129	192	215
Death rate(c)	rate	9.5	9.0	8.0	11.2	7.7
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 861.5	2 896.6	1 329.1	2 005.0	4 302.9
Schools	no.	11	15	12	13	9
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	649.2	777.0	452.0	1 390.8	1 818.4
Schools	no.	3	5	5	6	6
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 510.7	3 673.6	1 781.1	3 395.8	6 121.3
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	20	17	19	15
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	15 541	17 961	14 646	15 808	24 066
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	504	794	503	523	968
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.6
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	378	501	208	351	728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.7
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	15 005	17 576	14 178	15 409	23 409
Other language	no.	204	256	97	202	529
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	2.1
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	74	88	15	97	170
Nursing home	no.	43	72	30	88	—
Hostel	no.	8	45	25	91	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	125	205	70	267	170
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	15 274	20 935	3 195	23 830	49 133
Total separations(g)	no.	3 904	5 651	617	6 779	12 891
Occupancy rate	%	59.6	63.5	58.4	78.5	89.9

...continued

18.3 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	2	5	—	3	6
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	48	—	55	88
TAB	no.	57	65	—	35	159
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	64 000	72 000	103 750	57 500	110 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	72 000	65 000	435 000	47 250	84 900
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	166	361	82	246	685
Stock	no.	200	389	93	269	699
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.	19
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	193	n.a.	n.a.	525
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	572	n.a.	n.a.	1 571
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	113	n.a.	n.a.	208
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	21 787	n.a.	n.a.	106 619
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	34.1	n.a.	n.a.	55.5
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	23 500	n.a.	n.a.	119 303
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	1 341	n.a.	n.a.	7 481
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	25 585	19 226	16 217	18 201	25 424
Revenue	\$'000	24 154	21 636	16 633	18 795	24 401
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	1 425	1 046	1 523	1 106	26
Area	ha	356 693	360 918	475 777	533 467	3 802
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	23 018	14 026	24 324	13 594	307
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	53 155	57 681	72 811	51 440	274
Livestock products	\$'000	223 174	43 739	169 898	73 068	3 454
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	49	69	71	31	224
New residential building	\$m	5.5	8.2	9.2	3.5	24.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.4	4.5
Non-residential building	\$m	5.6	5.6	1.5	8.0	7.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	12.8	16.0	13.0	13.0	36.0
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	879	1 087	1 601	1 667	246
Formed and surfaced	km	880	1 562	997	909	44
Natural surface	km	253	15	780	279	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	2 012	2 664	3 378	2 855	290
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	8 916	9 564	7 594	8 740	13 898
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 396	3 414	2 977	3 122	2 767
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 319	960	1 067	1 192	833
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	13 631	13 938	11 638	13 054	17 498
Motor cycles	no.	521	706	466	555	593

**18.4 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 409	1 059	1 486	1 125	58
Mining	2	6	11	2	2
Manufacturing	40	67	15	36	81
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	1	9	9
Construction	71	84	56	84	171
Wholesale trade	49	52	33	64	95
Retail trade	121	171	63	166	294
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	50	50	56	49	93
Transport and storage	58	65	33	43	62
Communication services	4	6	3	11	8
Finance and insurance	25	27	11	26	63
Property and business services	50	102	32	68	169
Government administration and defence	14	19	16	21	15
Education	29	28	23	41	36
Health and community services	77	77	38	74	130
Cultural and recreational services	27	24	13	25	46
Personal and other services	73	81	59	83	98
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>					
N/A	37	34	33	40	1
Less than 5 employees	1 844	1 610	1 802	1 611	901
5 to 9 employees	135	150	62	147	288
10 to 19 employees	50	83	31	71	130
20 to 49 employees	23	34	12	44	70
50 to 99 employees	8	11	8	11	18
100 or more employees	6	6	1	3	22

## Central Highlands Statistical Division

Central Highlands Statistical Division is situated north-west of Melbourne Statistical Division and covers an area of approximately 12,660 square kilometres.

This Division's economy is based on agriculture, but it was gold which created the rich and diverse heritage of the area. Ballarat, the third most populous municipality in regional Victoria, has a diverse economy based on manufacturing, information technology, education, health services and a thriving tourist industry. The Division is also known for its mineral springs at Ballan, Blackwood, and Daylesford.

The western part of the Division is part of the bluestone belt. This stone is found throughout this part of the State. Not far to the south are Victoria's largest volcanic caves. Ararat is another key regional centre that services a rural hinterland based on sheep farming. The Moorabool Shire is a rich, irrigated fruit and vegetable-producing area. The Pyrenees region is an area well known for its wineries and vineyards.



## 18.5 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	3 688.6	726.7	1 463.3	2 111.9	3 432.2
<b>Estimated Resident Population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	3.2	110.4	9.6	11.1	2.0
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	12 505	78 650	13 932	21 798	7 156
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	2 407	17 118	3 076	6 176	1 440
15–24 years	no.	1 294	13 298	1 529	2 944	701
25–44 years	no.	3 019	22 644	3 723	7 130	1 725
45–64 years	no.	2 988	16 280	3 455	5 052	1 856
65 years and over	no.	1 974	10 888	2 254	2 203	1 098
<i>Total</i>	no.	11 682	80 228	14 037	23 505	6 820
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–1.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	–1.0
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	40.1	33.6	39.3	33.9	40.5
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	11 520	81 594	14 464	23 954	6 840
Projected population at 2006	no.	11 095	83 035	14 711	25 010	6 553
Projected population at 2011	no.	10 737	84 566	15 146	26 052	6 340
Projected population at 2016	no.	10 447	86 223	15 706	27 162	6 145
Projected population at 2021	no.	10 203	87 748	16 344	28 329	6 004
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	153	1 096	159	338	64
Birth rate(c)	no.	13.1	13.7	11.3	14.4	9.4
Deaths	no.	111	678	143	116	60
Death rate(c)	no.	9.5	8.5	10.2	4.9	8.8
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 723.4	10 924.1	1 761.4	2 926.4	714.5
Schools	no.	11	32	14	14	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	520.0	6 626.0	173.0	988.2	—
Schools	no.	2	16	2	7	—
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 243.4	17 550.1	1 934.4	3 914.6	714.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	13	48	16	21	10
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	10 030	68 057	11 310	18 630	5 833
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	379	2 792	783	1 532	319
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.4	3.6	5.8	7.0	4.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	314	3 145	767	1 114	200
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.8	4.1	5.7	5.1	3.0
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	9 627	66 196	11 500	18 828	5 779
Other language	no.	154	2 243	536	760	99
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.5	3.2	4.3	3.8	1.6
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	53	364	30	41	20
Nursing home	no.	42	288	60	30	19
Hostel	no.	34	270	32	0	17
<i>Total</i>	no.	129	922	122	71	56
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	11 117	89 859	7 305	8 841	4 207
Total separations(g)	no.	2 651	21 978	1 504	4 094	564
Occupancy rate	%	56.4	84.9	66.7	51.7	62.3

...continued

18.5 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	2	16	3	2	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	55	348	18	30	—
TAB	no.	38	333	52	30	—
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	63 000	85 000	90 000	104 000	48 795
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	73 500	82 000	82 000	79 000	—
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	192	1 726	122	264	29
Stock	no.	222	1 794	135	272	31
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	14 401	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	48.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	15 937	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	915	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	10 316	54 210	10 586	15 507	6 976
Revenue	\$'000	11 478	59 809	11 330	15 077	7 227
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	512	185	277	485	501
Area	ha	298 121	36 600	69 927	107 630	242 162
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	26 170	8 802	23 506	28 520	15 453
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	19 039	12 080	7 945	13 502	16 448
Livestock products	\$'000	34 956	6 556	5 622	12 255	27 271
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	24	581	118	183	11
New residential building	\$m	2.7	62.0	10.9	21.7	1.0
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.9	9.5	2.4	2.6	0.3
Non-residential building	\$m	5.7	35.2	4.0	13.0	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	641	907	551	797	704
Formed and surfaced	km	1 469	270	660	541	984
Natural surface	km	247	25	70	—	423
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>2 357</i>	<i>1 202</i>	<i>1 281</i>	<i>1 338</i>	<i>2 111</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	5 385	44 811	7 833	12 043	3 262
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 948	8 675	2 652	3 126	1 283
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	695	2 495	813	1 222	461
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>8 028</i>	<i>55 981</i>	<i>11 298</i>	<i>16 391</i>	<i>5 006</i>
Motor vehicles	no.	366	1 472	430	559	200

**18.6 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	532	218	302	482	527
Mining	1	9	—	11	2
Manufacturing	25	263	35	58	24
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	8	4	7	3
Construction	49	474	48	130	25
Wholesale trade	38	226	22	39	9
Retail trade	97	729	81	111	31
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	31	200	67	39	19
Transport and storage	31	160	38	84	26
Communication services	5	23	5	6	2
Finance and insurance	21	162	7	21	5
Property and business services	30	485	61	134	15
Government administration and defence	10	29	8	13	8
Education	26	120	30	35	15
Health and community services	47	341	38	60	10
Cultural and recreational services	14	122	17	22	9
Personal and other services	61	280	62	67	44
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>					
N/A	6	5	10	15	14
Less than 5 employees	853	2 683	680	1 092	694
5 to 9 employees	87	606	85	131	47
10 to 19 employees	39	301	29	48	10
20 to 49 employees	31	157	15	25	4
50 to 99 employees	5	49	5	4	4
More than 100 employees	6	48	1	4	1

## Wimmera Statistical Division

Wimmera Statistical Division is in the west of the State and covers an area of approximately 30,437 square kilometres.

The Division takes its name from the Aboriginal word for spear thrower. This Division is the State's granary, with Yarriambiack Shire known as the heart of the State's wheat belt.

Horsham is a major regional centre that services a large rural hinterland producing mainly wheat and sheep. It is also the centre for wheat research and supports many secondary industries.

The economy around the Hindmarsh region is based primarily on wheat and also has, in recent times, diversified into the production of oilseeds and legumes.

In the south-west of the Division are the Grampians. The peaks rise to over 1,000 metres and form the western extremity of the Great Dividing Range.

Northern Grampians Shire is home to the Great Western vineyards and also the centre of the region's domestic tourism industry.

Agricultural production, particularly in wheat, sheep and vegetables, is an important part of the economy of West Wimmera Shire.

## 18.7 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	7 527.0	4 238.8	5 918.0	9 024.4	7 175.5
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	0.9	4.3	2.2	0.6	1.2
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	7 173	17 783	13 646	5 549	9 388
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	1 392	4 006	2 836	1 114	1 833
15–24 years	no.	637	2 344	1 380	465	816
25–44 years	no.	1 616	5 133	3 668	1 316	2 181
45–64 years	no.	1 619	3 866	3 090	1 298	1 961
65 years and over	no.	1 425	2 772	2 164	833	1 858
<i>Total</i>	no.	6 689	18 121	13 138	5 026	8 649
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–1.4	0.4	–0.8	–2.0	–1.6
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	41.8	36.2	38.1	39.7	40.8
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	6 817	18 392	13 328	5 023	8 635
Projected population at 2006	no.	6 624	18 594	13 248	4 802	8 247
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 345	18 680	13 147	4 568	7 952
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 008	18 728	13 005	4 297	7 663
Projected population at 2021	no.	5 679	18 750	12 873	4 039	7 379
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	70	236	144	56	87
Birth rate(c)	no.	10.5	13.0	11.0	11.1	10.1
Deaths	no.	99	157	146	47	96
Death rate(c)	no.	14.8	8.7	11.1	9.4	11.1
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 045.4	2 392.6	1 910.5	734.8	1 400.4
Schools	no.	7	8	12	6	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	118.0	769.0	311.0	82.0	164.0
Schools	no.	3	3	2	1	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 163.4	3 161.6	2 221.5	816.8	1 564.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	10	11	14	7	20
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	6 143	16 027	11 989	4 591	7 789
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	143	352	425	144	185
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.2
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	118	440	209	104	127
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.5
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	5 852	15 290	11 663	4 395	7 484
Other language	no.	98	341	115	72	95
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.2
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	71	76	58	20	37
Nursing home	no.	51	86	42	18	57
Hostel	no.	16	36	0	16	30
<i>Total</i>	no.	138	198	100	54	124
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	13 961	21 421	15 286	4 704	5 484
Total separations(g)	no.	1 698	6 958	3 629	688	622
Occupancy rate	%	68.3	76.4	73.3	64.4	40.6

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18.7 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	—	4	3	—	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	107	23	—	—
TAB	no.	—	34	65	—	—
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	37 000	77 500	72 250	45 000	33 250
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	17 500	74 250	95 500	—	—
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	36	402	187	17	64
Stock	no.	48	429	203	28	75
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	12	11	n.a.	n.a.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	61	283	277	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	166	855	877	n.a.	n.a.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	17	77	74	n.a.	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	9 469	52 782	42 620	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	42.5	51.1	42.6	n.a.	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	13 666	74 066	56 296	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	498	3 511	2 938	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	8 180	14 162	12 057	6 955	9 249
Revenue	\$'000	7 381	15 213	11 314	7 026	9 012
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	544	597	489	739	799
Area	ha	421 460	331 110	369 783	583 672	626 677
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	109 172	89 991	45 819	57 514	183 603
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	9 874	12 612	21 280	29 634	17 043
Livestock products	\$'000	6 676	14 041	18 427	34 505	9 238
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	14	94	44	3	10
New residential building	\$m	1.5	12.0	3.8	0.2	1.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4
Non-residential building	\$m	0.4	7.6	6.8	1.3	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	2.3	20.9	11.7	1.8	2.3
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	529	829	702	787	750
Formed and surfaced	km	912	861	2 216	1 400	1 357
Natural surface	km	1 596	1 063	489	858	2 612
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	3 037	2 753	3 407	3 045	4 719
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	3 668	9 708	6 766	2 252	4 401
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 507	3 169	2 598	1 212	1 902
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	855	1 205	883	510	1 146
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	6 030	14 082	10 247	3 974	7 449
Motor cycles	no.	254	606	414	156	392

**18.8 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	486	614	526	732	766
Mining	2	1	9	1	1
Manufacturing	20	60	47	13	18
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	11	6	1	5
Construction	20	114	45	9	16
Wholesale trade	27	91	30	9	43
Retail trade	65	220	127	29	83
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	22	61	61	12	24
Transport and storage	31	70	51	26	64
Communication services	8	7	2	1	4
Finance and insurance	7	37	15	4	10
Property and business services	14	91	54	12	15
Government administration and defence	6	21	14	6	16
Education	17	29	26	12	28
Health and community services	28	62	54	18	41
Cultural and recreational services	8	37	22	13	20
Personal and other services	38	74	59	36	54
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>					
N/A	18	23	12	28	27
Less than 5 employees	713	1 250	938	860	1 058
5 to 9 employees	36	189	104	28	78
10 to 19 employees	23	75	52	11	28
20 to 49 employees	15	48	29	4	16
50 to 99 employees	—	7	7	2	—
100 or more employees	1	8	6	1	1

## Mallee Statistical Division

Mallee Statistical Division is in the north-west of the State and covers approximately 41,035 square kilometres. 'Mallee' is taken from an Aboriginal word given to the many-stemmed eucalyptus scrub which once covered most of the north-west corner of the State.

Mildura is the largest Local Government Area (in size) in Victoria and includes 40% of Victoria's national parks within its boundaries. The irrigated area around Mildura is one of the richest agricultural areas in Australia, producing wine, dried fruits, olives, citrus and vegetables.

For nearly eighty years from 1853, Swan Hill was the only Murray River crossing for 100 kilometres, hence its importance as an agricultural base ranging from the large wheat-sheep belt to irrigated viticulture and horticulture along the Murray River.

South of Mildura is Ouyen, a service town for the vast wheat belt in the Mallee. The Big Desert in the north of the Division is 6,000 square kilometres of scrub-covered sand plains and dunes and stretches over the South Australian border.



## 18.9 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	8 004.3	3 728.0	22 213.7	6 103.2
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	1.0	3.3	2.1	3.4
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	8 546	12 963	45 077	21 399
Estimated resident population, 1998					
0–14 years	no.	1 552	2 675	11 074	5 065
15–24 years	no.	791	1 431	5 751	2 520
25–44 years	no.	1 862	3 118	13 878	5 733
45–64 years	no.	1 978	2 994	10 188	4 504
65 years and over	no.	1 479	2 063	6 338	2 870
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 662	12 281	47 229	20 692
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–2.2	–1.1	0.9	–0.7
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	41.6	38.6	35.2	35.0
<b>Population projections(a)</b>					
Projected population at 2001	no.	7 637	12 390	48 121	21 141
Projected population at 2006	no.	7 221	12 188	50 367	21 304
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 868	12 097	52 560	21 315
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 559	12 038	54 852	21 367
Projected population at 2021	no.	6 287	11 984	57 126	21 434
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>					
Births	no.	77	152	687	334
Birth rate(c)	no.	10.1	12.4	14.5	16.1
Deaths	no.	89	106	387	192
Death rate(c)	no.	11.6	8.6	8.2	9.3
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	1 151.6	1 767.6	7 249.6	3 149.8
Schools	no.	9	11	29	14
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	434.0	298.2	2 148.8	1 379.8
Schools	no.	6	3	8	4
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 585.6	2 065.8	9 398.4	4 529.6
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	15	14	37	18
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	7 182	11 058	39 551	17 963
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	146	294	1 337	496
Proportion	%	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	105	221	2 952	1 089
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.4	1.9	6.5	5.3
Language spoken at home(d)					
English	no.	6 884	10 610	36 916	16 617
Other language	no.	71	166	3 685	1 566
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.0	1.5	8.8	8.3
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>					
Acute(e)	no.	10	40	150	99
Nursing home	no.	20	46	60	88
Hostel	no.	10	—	65	15
<i>Total</i>	no.	40	86	275	202
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1997–98(f)</b>					
Total patient days(g)	no.	735	10 191	39 765	22 325
Total separations(g)	no.	131	3 277	15 340	7 180
Occupancy rate	%	20.1	69.5	83.9	63.0

...continued

18.9 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>					
Licensed venues	no.	—	—	7	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	—	—	187	25
TAB	no.	—	—	68	82
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>					
Median house price	\$	43 500	74 000	92 000	85 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	—	62 500	67 750	96 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>					
Tenants	no.	101	203	951	432
Stock	no.	105	219	963	448
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	n.a.	25	n.a.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	56	n.a.	833	n.a.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	169	n.a.	2 469	n.a.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	13	n.a.	308	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	5 523	n.a.	145 634	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	27.0	n.a.	47.9	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	7 515	n.a.	157 854	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	260	n.a.	9 313	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>					
Outlays	\$'000	11 994	10 095	34 836	20 388
Revenue	\$'000	12 201	9 952	37 891	20 175
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>					
Establishments(j)	no.	788	820	1 998	990
Area	ha	712 491	305 684	992 432	505 217
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	160 609	53 786	302 731	220 218
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	25 534	39 246	13 429	10 712
Livestock products	\$'000	11 361	82 337	11 553	14 027
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>					
New dwellings	no.	13	29	330	153
New residential	\$m	1.6	3.0	35.7	14.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.3	1.4	4.6	1.6
Non-residential building	\$m	3.3	4.0	45.7	10.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	5.2	8.4	86.1	27.0
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>					
Sealed	km	993	492	886	853
Formed and surfaced	km	1 618	1 123	2 284	534
Natural surface	km	2 816	929	1 155	1 649
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	5 427	2 544	4 325	3 036
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>					
Passenger vehicles	no.	4 106	6 235	21 623	9 438
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 002	2 661	7 770	3 766
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 254	1 098	2 239	1 498
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 362</i>	<i>9 994</i>	<i>31 632</i>	<i>14 702</i>
Motor cycles	no.	307	465	1 177	409

**18.10 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area			
	Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	759	808	2 039	1 009
Mining	1	2	7	2
Manufacturing	18	33	116	65
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	2	17	7
Construction	29	67	267	115
Wholesale trade	41	51	170	93
Retail trade	83	118	480	233
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32	42	129	55
Transport and storage	56	65	159	100
Communication services	4	5	14	11
Finance and insurance	13	23	75	32
Property and business services	30	61	222	104
Government administration and defence	19	13	27	28
Education	27	26	67	36
Health and community services	23	41	187	75
Cultural and recreational services	9	17	64	28
Personal and other services	53	57	157	100
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>				
N/A	31	15	51	10
Less than 5 employees	1 060	1 223	3 393	1 736
5 to 9 employees	71	118	456	214
10 to 19 employees	28	46	151	61
20 to 49 employees	11	20	97	57
50 to 99 employees	3	6	34	7
100 or more employees	—	3	15	8

## Loddon Statistical Division

Loddon Statistical Division lies to the north of Melbourne Statistical Division in the central north-western area of Victoria, stretching from the Macedon Ranges outside Melbourne to just south of the River Murray and covers an area of approximately 19,200 square kilometres. The Division extends west as far as the townships of Boort, Wedderburn and Maryborough, with the Campaspe River comprising much of the eastern border.

Echuca, a city at the junction of the Murray and Campaspe rivers, was Australia's largest inland port by the end of the 19th century. Cohuna, 8 kilometres from the Murray River, is the centre of a rich dairy area and its pastures carry Australia's highest number of milking cows per hectare. Greater Bendigo is the second most populous municipality in regional Victoria, and a major regional centre servicing a diverse rural hinterland.

Historically, this Division was a major gold mining region but is now dominated by the rural sector, mainly grain and livestock production. Near the Murray River, the land supports irrigated areas, vineyards and wineries. Further south the land supports wheat, fruit, dairy products and market gardens.

## 18.11 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	1 535.7	2 998.1	6 701.2	1 748.7	1 531.2
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	8.3	28.8	1.3	20.1	10.9
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	13 105	83 012	9 439	32 599	16 907
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	2 671	19 011	1 935	8 917	3 559
15–24 years	no.	1 432	13 319	830	4 394	1 698
25–44 years	no.	2 998	23 939	2 220	10 457	4 453
45–64 years	no.	3 190	18 219	2 330	8 395	4 108
65 years and over	no.	2 488	11 853	1 615	3 066	2 889
<i>Total</i>	no.	12 779	86 341	8 930	35 229	16 707
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	–0.5	0.8	–1.1	1.6	–0.2
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	40.5	34.7	41.0	35.1	40.0
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	13 065	87 153	8 945	35 681	17 145
Projected population at 2006	no.	13 236	89 459	8 776	37 098	17 353
Projected population at 2011	no.	13 325	92 280	8 613	38 751	17 493
Projected population at 2016	no.	13 412	95 362	8 497	40 744	17 661
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 517	98 370	8 414	42 927	17 884
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	146	1 127	97	454	175
Birth rate(c)	no.	11.4	13.1	10.9	12.9	10.5
Deaths	no.	138	719	76	181	179
Death rate(c)	no.	10.8	8.3	8.5	5.1	10.7
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 013.6	12 056.5	2 221.8	4 075.9	2 509.9
Schools	no.	10	41	14	13	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	613.5	4 705.0	239.0	2 096.2	280.8
Schools	no.	3	15	3	7	3
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 627.1	16 761.5	2 460.8	6 172.1	2 790.7
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	13	56	17	20	18
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	11 043	73 156	7 772	27 308	14 027
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	552	2 528	342	2 159	861
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.5	3.1	4.0	6.7	5.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	338	2 149	217	1 807	566
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.6	3.6
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	10 902	70 807	7 640	27 640	13 629
Other language	no.	225	1 594	162	1 182	332
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.2
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	54	280	19	39	53
Nursing home	no.	49	267	25	20	106
Hostel	no.	0	20	50	0	130
<i>Total</i>	no.	103	567	94	59	289
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1997–98(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	13 075	103 346	5 142	5 276	16 535
Total separations(g)	no.	3 713	21 790	877	2 137	3 386
Occupancy rate	%	66.3	83.0	76.2	42.5	65.0

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18.11 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	2	13	—	3	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	50	183	—	25	30
TAB	no.	64	349	—	50	—
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	59 000	87 000	52 500	120 000	76 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	72 000	82 000	—	90 000	79 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	241	1 493	66	176	200
Stock	no.	245	1 547	86	179	203
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	655	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	2 044	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	307	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	118 965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	52.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	144 653	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	9 200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	15 130	63 807	11 288	22 115	11 913
Revenue	\$'000	11 524	62 826	12 346	21 242	12 843
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	209	448	879	463	269
Area	ha	95 061	160 189	527 291	91 685	84 242
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	7 675	15 619	73 430	4 710	16 325
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	4 551	46 782	40 358	15 169	5 692
Livestock products	\$'000	6 539	11 982	45 768	6 109	6 934
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	56	672	17	263	66
New residential building	\$m	4.7	67.5	1.2	32.7	7.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.7	8.0	0.2	6.2	2.6
Non-residential building	\$m	1.1	41.3	1.3	4.6	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	6.6	116.8	2.8	43.5	12.4
<b>Length of roads in LGA, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	475	1 146	917	711	509
Formed and surfaced	km	727	1 362	2 561	727	753
Natural surface	km	17	266	1 218	3	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	1 219	2 774	4 696	1 441	1 291
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	7 010	44 916	4 606	18 788	9 281
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 082	10 197	2 051	4 838	2 841
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	707	2 957	927	1 474	860
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	9 799	58 070	7 584	25 100	12 982
Motor cycles	no.	314	1 932	345	794	482

**18.12 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227	489	844	542	285
Mining	4	11	5	1	13
Manufacturing	33	246	14	95	45
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	11	1	9	2
Construction	42	481	19	279	58
Wholesale trade	25	256	16	90	17
Retail trade	94	746	38	215	126
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	37	208	25	63	46
Transport and storage	28	211	43	92	27
Communication services	3	30	8	14	5
Finance and insurance	17	155	5	39	14
Property and business services	45	425	17	261	74
Government administration and defence	9	31	11	18	11
Education	18	114	17	51	28
Health and community services	39	340	25	102	38
Cultural and recreational services	14	118	16	48	19
Personal and other services	50	285	61	96	61
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>					
N/A	16	25	30	17	8
Less than 5 employees	544	2 974	1 057	1 680	699
5 to 9 employees	75	658	48	188	104
10 to 19 employees	31	285	14	70	40
20 to 49 employees	15	135	13	41	10
50 to 99 employees	5	47	2	9	2
100 or more employees	7	33	1	10	6

## Goulburn Statistical Division

Goulburn Statistical Division covers an area of approximately 23,385 square kilometres and lies in the north of the State.

The north of the Division runs along the Murray River and is part of the largest irrigated area in Australia. This part of the Division produces the bulk of the State's quantities of fruit, vegetables and dairy products as well as cereal crops, grapes and wine, beef, wool and lambs.

Situated in the heart of the fertile Goulburn Valley is Greater Shepparton, a rapidly developing region and the State's leading centre for intensive agriculture and food processing industries.

Further south, in the Strathbogie region, the agricultural activities continue with wool, dairying and mixed crops. There are also vineyards and orchards, some of which depend on irrigation. Extensive logging was carried out until the 1970s, evidence of which can be seen in the remains of mills and sawpits located in the Mount Samaria State Park.



## 18.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strath-bogie
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	4 516.5	6 248.0	2 419.9	2 847.0	4 058.3	3 889.2	3 292.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>								
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	7.8	3.2	22.7	9.3	6.4	3.3	2.8
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	34 369	19 669	53 290	26 762	25 345	12 938	9 369
Estimated resident population, 1998								
0–14 years	no.	8 123	4 528	12 695	6 972	5 937	2 970	1 830
15–24 years	no.	4 210	2 259	7 463	3 573	2 984	1 171	888
25–44 years	no.	9 540	5 455	16 351	8 345	6 682	3 783	2 268
45–64 years	no.	8 132	4 753	11 812	5 289	6 145	3 082	2 475
65 years and over	no.	5 297	3 236	6 727	2 277	4 422	1 893	1 840
<i>Total</i>	no.	35 302	20 231	55 048	26 456	26 170	12 899	9 301
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.5	0.6	0.7	–0.2	0.6	–0.1	–0.1
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	36.7	38.4	34.3	32.2	38.1	38.4	42.8
<b>Population projections(a)</b>								
Projected population at 2001	no.	35 854	21 049	56 168	27 633	26 476	13 203	9 207
Projected population at 2006	no.	36 589	21 747	58 076	28 978	27 038	13 274	8 989
Projected population at 2011	no.	37 372	22 247	59 893	29 958	27 659	13 440	8 790
Projected population at 2016	no.	38 170	22 631	61 724	31 323	28 307	13 629	8 660
Projected population at 2021	no.	38 954	23 070	63 494	32 914	28 928	13 882	8 680
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>								
Births	no.	526	213	787	420	350	145	89
Birth rate(c)	no.	14.9	10.5	14.4	15.9	13.4	11.2	9.6
Deaths	no.	319	185	376	120	227	85	97
Death rate(c)	no.	9.0	9.1	6.9	4.5	8.7	6.6	10.4
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	5 759.2	2 906.5	8 410.9	3 952.0	3 254.7	1 716.0	1 068.0
Schools	no.	22	15	36	16	19	14	7
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	1 684.5	1 012.1	2 818.0	1 845.0	1 314.8	195.0	233.0
Schools	no.	7	6	9	5	6	2	2
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	7 443.7	3 918.6	11 228.9	5 797.0	4 569.5	1 911.0	1 301.0
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	29	21	45	21	25	16	9
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	30 252	19 385	45 082	21 346	22 097	10 426	7 829
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 035	956	1 599	1 298	896	778	337
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.1	4.3	3.1	5.2	3.6	6.2	3.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	964	1 065	3 536	1 299	914	648	272
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.9	4.7	6.8	5.2	3.7	5.2	3.1
Language spoken at home(d)								
English	no.	29 100	19 270	41 944	20 986	21 485	10 607	7 785
Other language	no.	850	799	4 490	949	875	438	187
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.8	3.8	9.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	2.3

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18.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Local Government Area							
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moirā	Murrin-dindi	Strath-bogie
Public hospital beds, 1998–99								
Acute(e)	no.	142	73	239	64	106	43	—
Nursing home	no.	122	60	67	60	96	10	—
Hostel	no.	64	—	—	30	20	17	—
Total	no.	328	133	306	154	222	70	—
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)								
Total patient days(g)	no.	28 846	20 493	72 741	13 427	23 813	8 913	—
Total separations(g)	no.	10 342	5 052	16 615	4 541	5 061	1 755	—
Occupancy rate	%	59.3	77.1	71.5	57.5	62.3	56.8	—
Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999								
Licensed venues	no.	3	4	7	5	1	1	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	99	44	154	50	—	—	27
TAB	no.	20	91	174	142	38	20	—
Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p								
Median house price	\$	101 000	92 750	105 000	88 000	103 750	89 000	70 750
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	95 000	87 000	80 250	78 000	—	78 500	69 000
Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)								
Tenants	no.	634	401	1 089	414	411	65	84
Stock	no.	656	414	1 147	426	422	66	86
Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	13	22	18	6	8	13	3
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	368	630	526	112	190	425	51
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 114	2 392	1 520	347	554	1 132	163
Employment (June quarter)	no.	104	300	320	43	56	253	11
Room nights occupied	no.	67 360	71 983	94 756	20 728	25 574	55 590	6 642
Room occupancy rate	%	50.1	30.5	50.0	50.7	36.9	35.5	37.3
Guest arrivals	no.	80 857	91 895	97 455	25 787	25 162	46 554	9 548
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 341	9 164	6 426	1 442	1 247	5 970	336
Local government finance, 1997–98								
Outlays	\$'000	29 462	16 560	39 004	21 434	14 743	12 063	11 007
Revenue	\$'000	31 752	16 995	39 416	25 954	15 943	12 200	11 102
Agriculture, 1996–97								
Establishments(j)	no.	1 577	712	1 299	371	1 418	479	638
Area	ha	319 644	219 479	175 110	183 327	305 976	136 122	230 659
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	56 962	15 017	178 113	7 951	102 620	18 243	9 854
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	63 486	21 174	33 376	9 179	51 605	15 840	16 930
Livestock products	\$'000	179 579	16 157	103 042	12 744	136 113	8 874	17 788
Building approvals, 1998–99								
New dwellings	no.	206	116	377	237	158	102	53
New residential building	\$m	22.4	11.6	43.6	25.0	17.1	10.5	5.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.0
Non-residential building	\$m	9.3	7.8	34.4	4.7	13.4	2.1	2.1
Total	\$m	35.9	23.2	82.5	32.8	32.7	14.4	8.5

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**18.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—continued**

	Local Government Area							
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
<b>Length of roads in LGA, 1997-98</b>								
Sealed	km	1 023	660	976	480	963	347	705
Formed and surfaced	km	2 338	1 231	1 159	819	1 897	790	1 051
Natural surface	km	1 098	124	157	88	764	57	363
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>4 459</i>	<i>2 015</i>	<i>2 292</i>	<i>1 387</i>	<i>3 624</i>	<i>1 194</i>	<i>2 119</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>								
Passenger vehicles	no.	18 705	10 622	28 963	14 052	13 959	6 881	5 286
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 667	3 719	7 348	3 874	4 519	2 361	2 037
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	2 183	1 169	2 989	1 223	1 791	800	645
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>27 555</i>	<i>15 510</i>	<i>39 300</i>	<i>19 149</i>	<i>20 269</i>	<i>10 042</i>	<i>7 968</i>
Motor cycles	no.	1 457	715	1 635	755	830	497	367

**18.14 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area						
	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 577	749	1 333	395	1 415	532	640
Mining	4	5	4	8	7	4	2
Manufacturing	109	63	176	63	79	43	25
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	7	14	8	10	11	2
Construction	188	125	332	168	131	73	58
Wholesale trade	121	47	200	51	64	26	26
Retail trade	343	193	557	182	234	90	58
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	109	118	125	58	69	77	39
Transport and storage	124	55	230	82	95	43	40
Communication services	12	8	17	12	7	5	4
Finance and insurance	59	31	121	32	31	14	13
Property and business services	162	118	319	132	104	58	30
Government administration and defence	5	17	30	17	19	7	9
Education	43	38	93	41	37	28	21
Health and community services	120	70	224	69	70	31	25
Cultural and recreational services	37	32	57	41	24	7	12
Personal and other services	134	94	203	88	94	43	36
<b>Employment size(m)</b>							
N/A	62	16	19	23	35	20	19
Less than 5 employees	2 598	1 422	3 117	1 177	2 102	908	902
5 to 9 employees	296	193	533	150	228	95	73
10 to 19 employees	114	76	200	44	80	49	28
20 to 49 employees	57	45	99	39	36	13	12
50 to 99 employees	17	10	43	9	4	5	4
100 or more employees	12	8	24	5	5	2	2

## Ovens-Murray Statistical Division

Ovens-Murray Statistical Division lies in the north-east of the State and covers an area of approximately 18,160 square kilometres.

This Division is dominated by the Alps, with the State's highest mountain, Mount Bogong, rising to 1,986 metres. The region is also home to the Falls Creek, Mount Hotham and Mount Buffalo ski resorts.

Wodonga, on the Victorian side of the River Murray, forms part of the Albury-Wodonga region and is a major centre which services a wide rural hinterland both in Victoria and New South Wales. Rutherglen, just south of the Murray, is an important wine, wheat and wool area. Wangaratta and Indigo are also major wine-growing areas.

## 18.15 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	4 884.8	2 069.6	6 640.9	3 676.5	432.3
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	2.5	6.9	1.0	7.1	71.1
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	12 305	13 939	6 744	25 948	29 402
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	2 638	3 494	1 388	5 842	7 465
15–24 years	no.	1 292	1 467	595	3 280	5 113
25–44 years	no.	3 359	4 002	1 694	7 140	9 595
45–64 years	no.	3 114	3 443	1 674	5 942	5 852
65 years and over	no.	1 940	1 945	1 056	3 963	2 694
<i>Total</i>	no.	12 343	14 351	6 407	26 167	30 719
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.1	0.6	–1.0	0.2	0.9
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	39.5	37.7	40.2	36.8	30.9
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	12 657	14 536	6 419	26 416	33 702
Projected population at 2006	no.	12 744	14 682	6 314	26 294	36 629
Projected population at 2011	no.	12 859	14 937	6 235	26 308	39 284
Projected population at 2016	no.	12 947	15 190	6 183	26 517	41 969
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 122	15 503	6 167	26 669	44 646
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	138	171	63	300	454
Birth rate(c)	no.	11.2	11.9	9.8	11.5	14.8
Deaths	no.	94	128	57	213	157
Death rate(c)	no.	7.6	8.9	8.9	8.1	5.1
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 676.7	1 930.5	1 238.1	3 759.8	4 851.1
Schools	no.	12	14	10	20	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	503.0	288.0	78.0	1 299.0	1 857.4
Schools	no.	2	3	2	4	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 179.7	2 218.5	1 316.1	5 058.8	6 708.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	17	12	24	15
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	14 646	12 145	5 432	22 200	25 213
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 009	604	236	761	1 162
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 546	481	251	1 478	1 882
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	8.5	3.5	4.1	5.9	6.4
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	14 683	11 975	5 383	21 436	24 757
Other language	no.	1 571	271	136	1 379	1 348
Proportion speaking other language	%	9.2	2.1	2.4	5.9	5.0
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	34	71	30	145	110
Nursing home	no.	50	60	30	70	—
Hostel	no.	40	53	45	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	124	184	105	215	110
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	9 645	3 177	7 570	43 961	36 052
Total separations(g)	no.	2 813	777	698	10 431	13 192
Occupancy rate	%	60.5	37.8	75.7	86.0	99.2

...continued

18.15 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licensed venues	no.	4	—	1	5	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	—	—	59	80
TAB	no.	77	—	20	69	50
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price	\$	97 500	87 000	47 500	90 000	110 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	87 000	100 000	—	83 500	79 500
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	119	111	43	492	1 016
Stock	no.	122	112	47	519	1 073
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	44	4	3	7	7
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	1 097	78	61	216	180
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	3 972	228	187	718	565
Employment (June quarter)	no.	338	27	10	84	35
Room nights occupied	no.	115 350	13 601	7 602	42 166	32 424
Room occupancy rate	%	29.0	47.8	33.7	50.0	49.3
Guest arrivals	no.	116 694	19 650	6 501	42 154	36 553
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	12 039	864	412	2 929	1 600
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	9 989	9 372	7 795	17 650	20 706
Revenue	\$'000	10 483	9 892	7 074	18 340	21 531
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	303	544	523	839	100
Area	ha	103 465	117 946	218 336	198 550	25 484
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	29 076	11 035	3 386	23 092	695
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	6 381	18 312	23 534	20 495	3 532
Livestock products	\$'000	8 993	17 179	24 846	14 950	2 603
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	102	73	20	131	259
New residential building	\$m	9.9	7.5	2.2	15.1	28.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.1	1.5	0.4	2.5	2.0
Non-residential building	\$m	8.3	1.9	2.4	5.1	24.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	20.2	10.8	5.0	22.7	55.2
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	261	422	427	627	300
Formed and surfaced	km	303	977	482	1 121	92
Natural surface	km	87	415	395	284	32
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	651	1 814	1 304	2 032	424
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	5 541	7 207	3 089	14 012	17 694
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 902	2 366	1 282	3 719	3 949
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	561	697	438	1 238	1 367
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	8 004	10 270	4 809	18 969	23 010
Motor cycles	no.	431	547	318	796	954

**18.16 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	331	575	534	878	121
Mining	3	3	1	3	2
Manufacturing	32	42	17	79	97
Electricity, gas and water supply	10	4	4	8	7
Construction	80	81	41	177	193
Wholesale trade	21	18	19	81	86
Retail trade	125	85	32	268	268
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	154	55	33	63	61
Transport and storage	44	34	22	82	84
Communication services	5	3	4	15	6
Finance and insurance	20	17	7	58	50
Property and business services	79	65	22	134	187
Government administration and defence	10	10	11	24	17
Education	25	34	20	48	42
Health and community services	52	37	25	128	127
Cultural and recreational services	24	15	7	42	25
Personal and other services	54	54	37	110	84
<b>Employment size(m)</b>					
N/A	6	10	10	17	2
Less than 5 employees	839	990	735	1 768	1 030
5 to 9 employees	132	85	60	254	241
10 to 19 employees	52	28	16	90	91
20 to 49 employees	31	12	10	39	55
50 to 99 employees	7	3	5	17	23
100 or more employees	2	4	—	13	15

## East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland Statistical Division is in the south-east of the State, and covers an area of 31,865 square kilometres. The terrain is characterised by a coastal plain, rising to the peaks of Great Dividing Range in the northern part of the Division.

The region is characterised by a wide range of major industrial activities—forestry, fishing, oil and gas processing plants, and national parks.

Sale is the centre for oil and gas processing from the Bass Strait wells, and together with Bairnsdale, is a major administrative and service centre in the region.

Orbost is a sawmilling and logging town in the agricultural region close to the Snowy River.

Most of East Gippsland is covered by expanses of State forest and National Park, such as Snowy River and Croajingolong, and a number of smaller conservation reserves.

The tourism industry in East Gippsland centres on the Gippsland Lakes, particularly the townships of Lakes Entrance and Paynesville.



## 18.17 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	20 941.3	10 923.7
<b>Estimated resident population</b>			
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	1.9	3.8
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	38 419	42 533
Estimated resident population, 1998			
0–14 years	no.	8 409	9 918
15–24 years	no.	4 219	5 255
25–44 years	no.	9 802	11 859
45–64 years	no.	10 064	9 291
65 years and over	no.	6 874	5 352
<i>Total</i>	no.	39 368	41 675
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.5	–0.4
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	40.2	35.7
<b>Population projections(a)</b>			
Projected population at 2001	no.	40 644	42 473
Projected population at 2006	no.	41 571	42 161
Projected population at 2011	no.	42 490	41 585
Projected population at 2016	no.	43 367	41 059
Projected population at 2021	no.	44 491	40 689
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>			
Births	no.	456	548
Birth rate(c)	no.	11.6	13.1
Deaths	no.	383	313
Death rate(c)	no.	9.7	7.5
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>			
Government			
Students FTE	no.	5 320.5	5 811.7
Schools	no.	36	30
Non-government			
Students FTE	no.	1 691.8	2 562.0
Schools	no.	5	8
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	7 012.3	8 373.7
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	41	38
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>			
Birthplace			
Australia	no.	32 956	34 635
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 868	1 998
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.9	5.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 510	1 940
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	4.0	4.9
Language spoken at home(d)			
English	no.	32 924	34 441
Other language	no.	1 063	1 119
Proportion speaking other language	%	3.0	3.0
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>			
Acute(e)	no.	115	142
Nursing home	no.	50	90
Hostel	no.	97	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	262	232
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>			
Total patient days(g)	no.	32 007	31 398
Total separations(g)	no.	8 047	9 587
Occupancy rate	%	67.1	64.6

...continued

18.17 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>			
Licensed venues	no.	12	10
Licensed electronic gaming machines			
Tatts	no.	145	125
TAB	no.	220	207
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>			
Median house price	\$	85 500	70 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	88 750	61 750
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>			
Tenants	no.	509	559
Stock	no.	521	595
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	25	12
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	683	348
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	2 028	979
Employment (June quarter)	no.	238	116
Room nights occupied	no.	88 762	67 201
Room occupancy rate	%	36.8	53.0
Guest arrivals	no.	116 478	42 379
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 842	4 614
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>			
Outlays	\$'000	25 310	27 103
Revenue	\$'000	25 976	29 268
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>			
Establishments(j)	no.	969	1 506
Area	ha	580 929	464 073
Gross value of commodities			
Crops	\$'000	36 526	17 266
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	34 123	47 932
Livestock products	\$'000	29 897	153 286
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>			
New dwellings	no.	231	154
New residential building	\$m	23.6	12.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	4.4	3.7
Non-residential building	\$m	11.9	4.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	39.8	21.2
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>			
Sealed	km	947	1 244
Formed and surfaced	km	1 719	1 666
Natural surface	km	607	422
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	3 273	3 332
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>			
Passenger vehicles	no.	19 700	33 682
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 397	9 166
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 910	2 613
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28 007</i>	<i>45 461</i>
Motor cycles	no.	1 090	1 913

**18.18 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area	
	East Gippsland	Wellington
	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 137	1 557
Mining	10	22
Manufacturing	105	95
Electricity, gas and water supply	10	13
Construction	221	215
Wholesale trade	118	91
Retail trade	362	338
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	207	103
Transport and storage	161	88
Communication services	17	14
Finance and insurance	48	51
Property and business services	179	230
Government administration and defence	34	32
Education	76	77
Health and community services	133	134
Cultural and recreational services	46	58
Personal and other services	157	145
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>		
N/A	31	43
Less than 5 employees	2 369	2 687
5 to 9 employees	367	308
10 to 19 employees	142	137
20 to 49 employees	84	60
50 to 99 employees	15	17
100 or more employees	13	11

## Gippsland Statistical Division

Gippsland Statistical Division is situated on the eastern side of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and its coastline runs along Bass Strait. The Division covers an area of approximately 13,575 square kilometres. La Trobe Valley, in the east of the Division, generates most of the State's electricity. The power stations are fuelled from nearby open-cut coal mines which hold the world's largest known brown coal deposits. Reserves are estimated at 35,000 million tonnes and the seam is more than 60 kilometres long.

The region also has some major service facilities, including several large retail centres. Baw Baw Shire is a rich horticultural and dairying area, supplying much of Melbourne's milk. There is a diversity of farming activity in the area, and a timber industry in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range.

The southern part of the region has a strong agricultural sector, dominated by beef and dairy cattle production.

## 18.19 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	858.6	4 030.5	1 394.8	3 304.5
<b>Estimated resident population</b>					
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	25.8	8.6	50.8	7.8
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	20 872	34 193	73 780	25 862
Estimated resident population, 1998					
0–14 years	no.	4 282	8 446	16 569	5 938
15–24 years	no.	2 044	4 317	10 185	2 937
25–44 years	no.	5 343	9 842	20 852	6 776
45–64 years	no.	5 349	7 653	14 830	6 115
65 years and over	no.	5 095	4 413	8 296	3 825
<i>Total</i>	no.	22 113	34 671	70 732	25 591
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	1.2	0.3	–0.8	–0.2
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	42.9	35.3	33.8	37.6
<b>Population projections(a)</b>					
Projected population at 2001	no.	24 561	35 986	70 673	26 136
Projected population at 2006	no.	26 364	37 029	70 579	26 245
Projected population at 2011	no.	28 133	38 059	70 848	26 378
Projected population at 2016	no.	29 669	39 179	72 010	26 546
Projected population at 2021	no.	31 167	40 537	73 366	27 205
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>					
Births	no.	250	456	940	290
Birth rate(c)	no.	11.3	13.2	13.3	11.3
Deaths	no.	272	244	501	235
Death rate(c)	no.	12.3	7.0	7.1	9.2
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	2 667.8	5 285.0	9 711.9	4 554.4
Schools	no.	9	34	29	19
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	631.0	2 723.7	3 920.2	1 171.2
Schools	no.	2	6	10	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 298.8	8 008.7	13 632.1	5 725.6
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	11	40	39	24
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	16 375	28 845	54 531	20 840
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 790	1 664	4 365	1 328
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.9	5.0	6.5	5.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 185	1 410	6 115	1 190
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	5.9	4.3	9.1	4.9
Language spoken at home(d)					
English	no.	17 341	28 556	55 035	21 048
Other language	no.	871	1 004	5 143	824
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.6	3.3	8.3	3.7
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>					
Acute(e)	no.	45	77	239	66
Nursing home	no.	60	60	10	52
Hostel	no.	29	30	—	30
<i>Total</i>	no.	134	167	249	148
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>					
Total patient days(g)	no.	12 461	25 058	76 555	13 377
Total separations(g)	no.	3 951	9 284	20 535	4 169
Occupancy rate	%	56.9	86.9	47.7	60.1

...continued

18.19 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics—*continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>					
Licensed venues	no.	8	3	19	5
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	126	70	347	40
TAB	no.	114	70	331	105
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>					
Median house price	\$	75 000	89 000	65 000	70 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	87 000	91 500	66 000	75 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>					
Tenants	no.	226	340	1 835	190
Stock	no.	249	350	1 959	203
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	9	4	16	5
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	281	120	468	120
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 015	388	1 343	355
Employment (June quarter)	no.	121	20	155	42
Room nights occupied	no.	47 902	11 673	71 668	16 635
Room occupancy rate	%	46.3	26.7	42.4	37.9
Guest arrivals	no.	64 623	12 994	57 184	21 615
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 990	726	4 382	1 019
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>					
Outlays	\$'000	19 012	26 974	49 467	24 332
Revenue	\$'000	19 008	25 468	47 939	27 208
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>					
Establishments(j)	no.	396	1 189	335	1 572
Area	ha	51 658	117 209	51 088	221 725
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	2 514	61 661	3 102	16 579
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	15 266	37 957	11 710	65 119
Livestock products	\$'000	30 722	105 829	19 477	150 952
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>					
New dwellings	no.	414	228	252	149
New residential building	\$m	35.0	25.4	30.4	14.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	5.4	4.7	5.5	4.0
Non-residential building	\$m	12.3	6.7	15.9	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	52.7	36.8	51.8	24.0
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>					
Sealed	km	509	690	835	1 145
Formed and surfaced	km	359	1 086	510	1 312
Natural surface	km	194	15	—	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	1 062	1 791	1 345	2 471
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>					
Passenger vehicles	no.	12 768	19 411	37 170	14 354
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 726	4 874	7 904	4 361
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	781	1 761	2 086	1 571
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	16 275	26 046	47 160	20 286
Motor cycles	no.	586	946	1 741	1 002

**18.20 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area			
	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	424	1 235	392	1 555
Mining	3	3	14	6
Manufacturing	41	128	143	70
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	28	15
Construction	123	214	342	118
Wholesale trade	41	112	179	87
Retail trade	200	289	642	202
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	98	75	128	62
Transport and storage	33	119	132	80
Communication services	10	13	24	15
Finance and insurance	31	46	117	33
Property and business services	98	171	416	123
Government administration and defence	15	26	29	22
Education	25	75	107	46
Health and community services	52	117	276	70
Cultural and recreational services	35	39	69	30
Personal and other services	69	138	240	103
<b>Employment size ranges(m)</b>				
N/A	10	36	13	54
Less than 5 employees	1 056	2 322	2 278	2 281
5 to 9 employees	141	259	518	166
10 to 19 employees	56	116	229	85
20 to 49 employees	26	58	146	33
50 to 99 employees	8	12	52	9
100 or more employees	5	7	42	9

## Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions

The Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 278.6 square kilometres, and are located on the north eastern side of Port Phillip Bay. The seven LGAs within these Statistical Subdivisions have distinctive characteristics.

The City of Melbourne is the economic and social hub of Victoria, containing the Central Business District, the Parliament of Victoria, Southbank complex, State Library of Victoria, Melbourne Cricket Ground, and Botanical Gardens. European settlement first occurred along the banks of the Yarra River in 1834, and quickly grew north into what are now the suburbs of North Melbourne, Carlton and Fitzroy.

Bayside and Port Phillip LGAs are located along the Port Phillip Bay foreshore. Some of Melbourne's oldest suburbs fall into the boundary of Port Phillip, including Port Melbourne (originally known as Sandridge). The oldest railway line in Australia was opened in 1854 and ran from Melbourne to Sandridge. Originally a "working class" suburb, Port Melbourne has been characterised by substantial residential foreshore development in recent years. St Kilda has a diverse population and is famous for its Acland Street shopping strip. Suburbs that fall within Bayside include Sandringham and Brighton—the latter has always been one of the more affluent areas in Melbourne, as seen by the number of large, historic mansions and the larger proportion of the population in the higher income brackets.

Stonnington also contains some of the more affluent suburbs in Melbourne, such as Toorak, South Yarra and Malvern. Notable landmarks in Stonnington include the Chapel Street shopping strip, and Chadstone Shopping Centre, the largest shopping complex in the southern hemisphere.

Yarra is the smallest LGA in Victoria, covering an area of just 19 km<sup>2</sup>. Located to the east and northeast of the CBD, suburbs include Richmond, Fitzroy and Collingwood.

Glen Eira includes the suburbs of Caulfield, Carnegie and Bentleigh. Although the area was first settled in the 1850s, much of the housing development in this LGA has occurred since the 1920s. The East St Kilda/Caulfield area is significant for its high proportion of people of Jewish religion, as noted in the many Jewish schools and synagogues. Notable landmarks include Caulfield Racecourse and Monash Medical Centre.

Kingston LGA stretches further south along Port Phillip Bay to the suburb of Bonbeach, 35 kilometres from the CBD, and also contains the suburbs of Moorabbin, Mentone, parts of Cheltenham. This area was developed significantly after World War 2. The flat topography has enabled the construction of large industrial estates. Melbourne's third airport, Moorabbin Airport, is located here.



**18.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning- ton	Yarra
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	37.0	38.7	91.1	36.1	20.6	35.6	19.5
<b>Estimated resident population</b>								
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	2 387.5	3 162.2	1 456.9	1 234.4	3 814.6	2 540.2	3 504.3
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	85 164	117 725	127 495	34 303	72 248	86 446	64 656
Estimated resident population, 1998								
0–14 years	no.	16 037	20 052	24 121	3 985	7 950	11 535	8 288
15–24 years	no.	10 364	15 819	17 499	12 694	9 956	14 082	11 216
25–44 years	no.	24 833	39 311	40 834	16 520	35 516	32 735	30 224
45–64 years	no.	21 062	25 705	30 399	7 271	15 474	19 497	12 014
65 years and over	no.	16 040	21 491	19 872	4 092	9 684	12 581	6 591
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>88 336</i>	<i>122 378</i>	<i>132 725</i>	<i>44 562</i>	<i>78 580</i>	<i>90 430</i>	<i>68 333</i>
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.4	1.7	0.9	1.1
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	40.0	37.6	36.9	29.0	34.7	35.0	32.0
<b>Population projections(a)</b>								
Projected population at 2001	no.	91 087	124 400	133 926	46 465	82 447	92 351	68 959
Projected population at 2006	no.	95 193	127 039	136 071	51 819	87 663	94 336	70 505
Projected population at 2011	no.	97 698	128 582	137 671	56 456	90 117	95 733	71 498
Projected population at 2016	no.	99 413	129 657	138 829	60 418	91 849	96 729	72 371
Projected population at 2021	no.	100 454	130 064	140 003	63 447	93 230	97 276	73 071
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>								
Births	no.	934	1 510	1 621	394	801	881	799
Birth rate(c)	no.	10.6	12.3	12.2	8.8	10.2	9.7	11.7
Deaths	no.	812	1 033	1 002	260	615	727	396
Death rate(c)	no.	9.2	8.4	7.5	5.8	7.8	8.0	5.8
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	7 353.0	6 533.0	12 041.6	2 270.9	4 613.9	3 647.1	5 561.2
Schools	no.	14	18	32	8	12	8	17
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	6 396.2	8 863.0	7 427.9	5 864.2	2 129.2	9 450.3	2 858.6
Schools	no.	14	19	14	11	7	19	12
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13 749.2</i>	<i>15 396.0</i>	<i>19 469.5</i>	<i>8 135.1</i>	<i>6 743.1</i>	<i>13 097.4</i>	<i>8 419.8</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>

...continued

**18.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

		Local Government Area						
	Unit	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning- ton	Yarra
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	60 214	72 449	81 959	24 849	44 538	56 472	39 750
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 987	7 079	9 888	3 084	5 944	5 715	3 727
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.6	6.2	8.1	6.4	8.1	6.8	5.7
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	10 845	28 885	26 618	11 740	16 514	17 378	17 829
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	13.4	25.5	21.7	24.2	22.6	20.6	27.4
Language spoken at home(d)								
English	no.	64 990	75 258	83 992	27 220	48 746	60 141	38 588
Other language	no.	8 778	27 063	27 126	10 848	15 561	16 005	19 461
Proportion speaking other language	%	11.5	25.3	23.7	23.2	22.2	19.9	31.5
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>								
Acute(e)	no.	142	249	267	2 552	—	—	394
Nursing home	no.	—	155	205	186	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	30	129	152	—	—	—
Total	no.	142	434	601	2 890	—	—	394
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>								
Total patient days(g)	no.	37 623	90 870	79 865	742 414	—	—	140 000
Total separations(g)	no.	10 544	9 547	25 045	207 355	—	—	38 569
Occupancy rate	%	72.7	96.2	83.5	94.8	—	—	103.0
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>								
Licensed venues	no.	9	13	16	19	10	7	11
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	194	189	389	437	338	99	163
TAB	no.	90	603	533	593	115	191	246
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>								
Median house price	\$	333 750	230 000	159 000	214 000	291 750	332 895	236 000
Median home unit/apartment price	\$	200 000	145 000	120 000	185 000	154 750	155 000	147 500
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>								
Tenants	no.	1 097	365	983	2 030	2 245	1 419	4 277
Stock	no.	1 155	376	1 024	2 145	2 418	1 526	4 406

...continued

**18.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

	Characteristics — continued						Local Government Area	
	Unit	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning- ton	Yarra
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>								
Establishments	no.	n.a.	n.a.	4	76	28	16	n.a.
Guest rooms	no.	n.a.	n.a.	199	10 661	2 326	719	n.a.
Bed spaces	no.	n.a.	n.a.	572	25 345	6 345	1 912	n.a.
Employment	no.	n.a.	n.a.	167	12 184	1 193	270	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	n.a.	34 543	2 696 573	550 886	165 166	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	48.6	71.4	68.8	67.2	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	n.a.	26 942	1756 239	324 991	70 840	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	3 580	385 597	65 174	21 422	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>								
Outlays	\$'000	42 268	55 885	55 601	219 227	69 308	59 449	69 528
Revenue	\$'000	45 531	52 001	61 121	177 916	68 107	72 396	67 749
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>								
Establishments(j)	no.	7	1	33	—	1	1	—
Area	ha	205	—	1 555	—	1	—	—
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	342	—	5 315	—	93	19	—
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	7	—	307	—	—	—	—
Livestock products	\$'000	16	—	416	—	—	—	—
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>								
New dwellings	no.	706	662	973	2 230	1 348	828	818
New residential building	\$m	117 086.3	86 736.8	105 849.9	224 459.2	218 714.2	134 559.7	83 624.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	47 996.3	38 269.4	19 971.7	90 323.8	48 849.5	67 170.7	37 421.4
Non-residential building	\$m	26 894.5	36 210.0	206 515.9	715 190.7	55 141.2	195 518.8	47 966.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>191 977.1</i>	<i>161 216.2</i>	<i>332 337.5</i>	<i>1 029 973.7</i>	<i>322 704.8</i>	<i>397 249.1</i>	<i>169 012.9</i>
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>								
Sealed	km	345	424	524	202	205	257	220
Formed and surfaced	km	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Natural surface	km	—	1	13	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>220</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>								
Passenger vehicles	no.	51 138	61 654	70 677	51 871	59 569	45 760	33 910
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 748	4 920	7 990	5 014	7 805	2 695	4 035
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	847	1 053	2 455	2 728	2 599	691	1 461
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>55 733</i>	<i>67 627</i>	<i>81 122</i>	<i>59 613</i>	<i>69 973</i>	<i>49 146</i>	<i>39 406</i>
Motor cycles	no.	985	1 132	1 481	1 059	2 803	747	860

**18.22 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area						
	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11	4	41	12	9	19	10
Mining	1	2	8	42	18	5	2
Manufacturing	221	283	1 493	416	354	300	796
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	6	25	1	1	5
Construction	506	626	901	204	337	352	364
Wholesale trade	311	426	1 073	1 039	692	462	1 068
Retail trade	613	918	1 200	1 828	848	1 545	1 191
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	130	137	113	848	401	373	460
Transport and storage	102	167	323	731	283	150	173
Communication services	32	43	56	114	72	35	47
Finance and insurance	281	344	252	1 376	570	468	272
Property and business services	1 475	1 700	1 314	4 203	2 882	2 232	1 835
Government administration and defence	9	12	20	243	26	17	24
Education	110	135	114	195	111	129	139
Health and community services	431	638	412	1 280	455	877	906
Cultural and recreational services	208	178	157	361	566	285	299
Personal and other services	270	340	336	618	419	458	442
<b>Employment size(m)</b>							
N/A	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Less than 5 employees	3 824	4 777	5 115	8 163	5 524	5 763	5 307
5 to 9 employees	494	699	1 361	2 385	1 310	1 139	1 425
10 to 19 employees	196	240	696	1 272	603	435	706
20 to 49 employees	122	153	415	923	369	245	388
50 to 99 employees	48	47	136	367	135	62	129
100 or more employees	27	36	95	425	103	64	78

## Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions

The Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 1,333 square kilometres, with the city fringe on the eastern border, to the semi-rural environments of Melton Shire and the City of Wyndham in the west. The major transport link between this region and the Melbourne CBD is the West Gate Bridge over the Yarra River. The region is characterised by its extensive industrial landscape and a wide variety of housing styles exist, ranging from older stock in the inner suburbs, to new housing estates in the west and northwest.

Hobsons Bay is situated on the northern shore of Port Phillip Bay and contains the suburbs of Williamstown, Altona, and parts of Laverton. Williamstown is one of the oldest settlements in Victoria, dating from the late 1830s, but much of the western part of this LGA has been developed in the post-war period.

Maribyrnong includes the suburbs of Footscray and Yarraville, and one of Melbourne's largest shopping centres, Highpoint Shopping Centre.

Moonee Valley is a diverse region with older suburbs such as Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds in the southeast, and the newer suburbs of Avondale Heights and Keilor East in the northwest.

Brimbank is characterised by its industrial base, and the higher proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Suburbs in this LGA include Sunshine, St Albans and Keilor, all of which have been settled since the mid 19th century, but did not experience significant growth until the post-war period.

Melton and Wyndham are geographically the two largest LGAs within the Melbourne Statistical Division, and are characterised by high rates of population growth and building activity, which is forecast to continue.

### 18.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	123.4	64.4	31.2	527.6	44.3	542.1
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	1 303.3	1 253.4	1 957.3	82.9	2 522.7	149.1
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	149 285	75 006	61 698	38 166	108 013	69 607
Estimated resident population, 1998							
0–14 years	no.	35 697	16 442	10 487	11 586	19 225	21 524
15–24 years	no.	26 041	10 259	8 569	7 374	15 727	11 655
25–44 years	no.	51 127	27 115	21 474	14 449	36 773	28 530
45–64 years	no.	35 175	16 961	11 287	8 274	24 148	14 515
65 years and over	no.	12 782	9 945	9 250	2 042	15 883	4 604
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>160 822</i>	<i>80 722</i>	<i>61 067</i>	<i>43 725</i>	<i>111 756</i>	<i>80 828</i>
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	1.5	1.5	–0.2	2.8	0.7	3.0
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	32.1	34.7	35.0	28.9	35.7	30.3
<b>Population projections(a)</b>							
Projected population at 2001	no.	163 297	82 321	64 590	46 832	112 259	83 887
Projected population at 2006	no.	164 006	83 604	69 446	62 897	113 610	95 067
Projected population at 2011	no.	164 590	84 466	72 465	80 612	114 472	106 675
Projected population at 2016	no.	164 954	84 735	73 749	93 462	115 080	119 840
Projected population at 2021	no.	165 498	84 894	74 454	102 542	115 155	132 223
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>							
Births	no.	2 273	1 206	877	684	1 360	1 313
Birth rate(c)	no.	14.1	14.9	14.4	15.6	12.2	16.2
Deaths	no.	718	513	511	157	786	316
Death rate(c)	no.	4.5	6.4	8.4	3.6	7.0	3.9
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	18 906.9	7 949.4	5 656.0	6 030.4	9 608.8	10 732.7
Schools	no.	43	21	15	14	24	19
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	10 033.8	4 027.0	3 528.0	2 775.4	9 905.2	7 089.2
Schools	no.	20	11	8	7	18	12
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>28 940.7</i>	<i>11 976.4</i>	<i>9 184.0</i>	<i>8 805.8</i>	<i>19 514.0</i>	<i>17 821.9</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>31</i>
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	78 924	48 303	30 138	30 390	69 723	53 909
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	4 397	5 609	2 445	3 238	4 105	5 543
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.9	7.6	4.1	8.3	3.9	7.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	61 152	17 728	23 500	4 371	27 526	11 546
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	41.0	23.9	39.8	11.2	26.3	15.6
Language spoken at home(d)							
English	no.	59 179	45 302	25 937	30 769	62 736	52 075
Other language	no.	74 679	21 122	26 088	4 125	32 838	12 404
Proportion speaking other language	%	54.1	30.9	47.5	11.6	33.4	18.6

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**18.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

		Characteristics—continued					Local Government Area	
		Unit	Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>								
Acute(e)	no.	209	80	374	—	—	152	
Nursing home	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>152</i>	
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>								
Total patient days(g)	no.	63 529	17 554	124 064	—	—	39 058	
Total separations(g)	no.	22 506	5 183	35 666	—	—	14 409	
Occupancy rate	%	74.7	60.1	100.3	—	—	87.2	
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>								
Licenced venues	no.	15	12	15	4	18	9	
Licenced electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	514	413	341	80	369	245	
TAB	no.	346	236	430	162	453	276	
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>								
Median house price of dwellings sold	\$	115 000	145 000	132 000	90 000	200 000	111 500	
Median home unit price of dwellings sold	\$	89 000	120 000	71 818	68 000	128 750	82 000	
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>								
Tenants	no.	1 263	978	1 762	280	3 395	619	
Stock	no.	1 283	1 020	1 896	311	3 619	640	
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>								
Establishments	no.	n.a.	n.a.	3	n.a.	5	3	
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	123	n.a.	152	83	
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	328	n.a.	518	251	
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	27	n.a.	116	59	
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	n.a.	20 079	n.a.	26 168	18 215	
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	44.7	n.a.	56.4	60.1	
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	n.a.	25 864	n.a.	21 809	17 650	
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	1 701	n.a.	2 578	1 466	
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>								
Outlays	\$'000	78 003	42 927	49 363	26 554	53 610	51 235	
Revenue	\$'000	71 924	45 981	69 354	31 440	52 025	61 874	
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>								
Establishments(j)	no.	10	1	—	93	3	162	
Area	ha	834	16	—	26 086	1	34 039	
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	679	—	—	1 389	88	38 466	
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	94	—	—	3 631	—	5 424	
Livestock products	\$'000	3	—	—	1 625	12	4 926	
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>								
New dwellings	no.	1 534	824	631	1 069	627	1 029	
New residential building	\$m	169 034.4	84 059.2	60 361.2	126 710.4	67 538.5	121 734.9	
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	8 658.7	16 345.6	11 569.9	2 837.7	35 912.6	6 618.1	
Non-residential building	\$m	71 581.4	74 151.9	26 259.1	25 541.9	73 198.6	87 411.8	
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>249 274.5</i>	<i>174 556.8</i>	<i>98 190.2</i>	<i>155 090.0</i>	<i>176 649.7</i>	<i>215 764.8</i>	

...continued

**18.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribymong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>							
Sealed	km	682	438	239	319	432	543
Formed and surfaced	km	5	4	—	169	—	89
Natural surface	km	17	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>632</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>							
Passenger vehicles	no.	74 953	40 097	29 609	23 115	60 067	38 660
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 955	4 685	3 265	3 185	5 940	4 493
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	2 164	2 016	1 999	889	1 863	1 423
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>84 072</i>	<i>46 798</i>	<i>34 873</i>	<i>27 189</i>	<i>67 870</i>	<i>44 576</i>
Motor cycles	no.	1 309	1 054	529	706	1 292	1 013

**18.24 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area					
	Brimbank	Hobson's Bay	Maribymong	Moonee Valley	Melton	Wyndham
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	11	6	15	114	182
Mining	3	3	—	1	4	4
Manufacturing	739	294	361	335	72	216
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	6	1	2	4	5
Construction	771	386	151	665	254	474
Wholesale trade	319	196	243	342	59	168
Retail trade	742	447	775	948	207	409
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	71	97	108	163	22	65
Transport and storage	405	202	191	255	110	220
Communication services	43	24	20	48	14	19
Finance and insurance	104	67	74	218	26	75
Property and business services	640	486	364	1 060	194	477
Government administration and defence	14	16	21	17	5	21
Education	142	70	61	143	32	71
Health and community services	285	177	280	486	76	142
Cultural and recreational services	76	81	71	150	46	51
Personal and other services	228	160	167	312	62	127
<b>Employment size(m)</b>						
N/A	3	—	—	1	2	3
Less than 5 employees	3 376	1 913	1 847	3 824	1 046	2 040
5 to 9 employees	636	388	505	763	139	335
10 to 19 employees	275	198	257	288	58	158
20 to 49 employees	177	112	157	198	38	118
50 to 99 employees	73	68	68	53	14	42
100 or more employees	63	44	60	33	4	30



## **Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions**

The Statistical Subdivisions of Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne cover an area of 1,594 square kilometres, stretching from the northern fringe of the CBD to the outer fringes of the Melbourne urban area. This is a diverse area containing some of Melbourne's oldest and newest suburbs.

Hume is located on the north western fringe of Melbourne, encompassing the suburbs of Broadmeadows, Greenvale, Craigieburn and the township of Sunbury. Melbourne Airport is located here, as well as a large number of major manufacturing firms.

Located on the northern fringe of Melbourne, Whittlesea covers an area from Thomastown and Epping in the south, and the semi-rural area around the township of Whittlesea in the north.

Nillumbik is noted for its hilly topography on the north eastern fringe of Melbourne, stretching from the established suburb of Eltham, through to the semi-rural areas of Hurstbridge, Kangaroo Ground and Panton Hill.

In contrast to these fringe areas, the LGAs of Moreland, Darebin and Banyule contain more established areas. Banyule contains a mix of established suburbs, such as Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. Moreland and Darebin both contain diverse populations, with a higher than average proportion of their people from non-English speaking backgrounds. The suburbs closest to the CBD are slowly changing through gentrification, particularly Northcote (in Darebin) and Brunswick (in Moreland). Darebin is noted for having the largest Indigenous community of any LGA in Victoria, and the main campus of Latrobe University is located in the north east corner of this municipality.

**18.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics**

	Local Government Area						
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilfumbik	Whittlesea
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	62.6	53.4	503.8	51.0	433.4	489.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>							
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	1 906.3	2 412.7	250.5	2 687.9	135.2	226.4
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	118 326	126 999	113 180	136 860	55 008	101 408
Estimated resident population, 1998							
0–14 years	no.	22 685	20 973	33 018	23 099	14 858	25 645
15–24 years	no.	17 525	17 969	19 150	18 822	8 821	17 694
25–44 years	no.	35 026	44 236	42 241	46 236	18 495	37 173
45–64 years	no.	27 834	25 611	24 039	26 823	13 185	22 999
65 years and over	no.	16 263	20 051	7 741	22 103	3 217	7 388
<i>Total</i>	no.	119 333	128 840	126 189	137 083	58 576	110 899
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.8
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	36.2	35.3	30.1	35.2	32.9	31.0
<b>Population projections(a)</b>							
Projected population at 2001	no.	118 675	130 279	129 014	139 472	58 666	114 757
Projected population at 2006	no.	118 572	133 991	138 503	143 615	60 342	126 399
Projected population at 2011	no.	118 733	135 843	149 675	145 670	61 307	136 099
Projected population at 2016	no.	118 943	136 839	162 106	146 575	62 174	149 355
Projected population at 2021	no.	118 982	137 310	174 248	146 911	62 628	162 268
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>							
Births	no.	1 412	1 749	2 146	2 008	802	1 694
Birth rate(c)	no.	11.8	13.6	17.0	14.6	13.7	15.3
Deaths	no.	855	1 036	409	1 129	155	410
Death rate(c)	no.	7.2	8.0	3.2	8.2	2.6	3.7
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	13 956.0	9 388.8	17 158.8	9 058.7	5 918.9	13 615.1
Schools	no.	34	29	41	30	20	29
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	9 679.5	5 062.7	6 475.3	7 275.4	4 059.8	5 839.8
Schools	no.	17	16	14	19	8	11
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	23 635.5	14 451.5	23 634.1	16 334.1	9 978.7	19 454.9
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	51	45	55	49	28	40
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	86 615	74 504	78 205	78 875	44 859	63 445
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 317	4 386	5 552	4 618	3 582	3 083
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	3.6	4.8	3.5	6.6	3.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	15 945	37 733	28 374	41 686	4 389	32 759
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	14.2	31.0	24.5	32.0	8.1	32.3
Language spoken at home(d)							
English	no.	85 246	60 061	67 544	62 223	45 068	46 198
Other language	no.	17 157	49 393	34 911	54 502	3 992	45 494
Proportion speaking other language	%	16.3	43.3	33.1	44.8	7.9	48.6
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>							
Acute(e)	no.	865	82	133	—	—	225
Nursing home	no.	—	60	—	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	865	142	133	—	—	225

...continued

**18.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER  
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

		Local Government Area					
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilfumbik	Whittlesea
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>							
Total patient days(g)	no.	244 326	27 778	22 171	—	—	87 105
Total separations(g)	no.	65 881	1 178	1 605	—	—	23 405
Occupancy rate	%	95.4	92.8	33.0	—	—	96.1
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>							
Licensed venues	no.	11	18	13	16	4	9
Licensed electronic gaming machines							
Tatts	no.	443	536	243	556	107	300
TAB	no.	175	481	473	165	40	311
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>							
Median house price of dwellings sold	\$	152 000	152 500	113 800	145 750	181 250	124 300
Median home unit price of dwellings sold	\$	137 500	95 025	102 000	106 000	134 375	117 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>							
Tenants	no.	2 008	2 774	1 823	1 651	113	492
Stock	no.	2 083	2 871	1 889	1 697	114	512
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>							
Establishments	no.	n.a.	5	6	10	n.a.	n.a.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	156	459	359	n.a.	n.a.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	415	1 325	1 052	n.a.	n.a.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	76	276	72	n.a.	n.a.
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	34 905	124 217	52 524	n.a.	n.a.
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	61.3	74.2	60.4	n.a.	n.a.
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	31 790	123 607	43 980	n.a.	n.a.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	3 093	12 464	4 311	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>							
Outlays	\$'000	55 553	85 401	66 568	79 253	30 737	47 724
Revenue	\$'000	54 891	69 102	65 637	66 213	32 848	52 004
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>							
Establishments(j)	no.	1	2	97	1	97	125
Area	ha	436	94	15 562	1	6 241	16 431
Gross value of commodities							
Crops	\$'000	—	951	1 240	6	4 331	54 128
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	69	17	2 218	—	1 769	3 785
Livestock products	\$'000	—	—	1 375	—	1 809	4 646
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>							
New dwellings	no.	645	528	1 336	712	393	1 064
New residential building	\$m	66 532.4	50 388.8	158 799.4	60 600.8	58 466.6	116 913.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	22 577.0	28 518.1	7 391.8	28 430.6	11 317.1	6 558.7
Non-residential building	\$m	32 501.7	55 899.9	100 605.9	52 855.4	12 134.3	38 234.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>121 611.1</b>	<b>134 806.9</b>	<b>266 797.1</b>	<b>141 886.8</b>	<b>81 918.0</b>	<b>161 706.4</b>

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**18.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

MELBOURNE COUNCIL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics						Local Government Area	
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nillumbik	Whittlesea
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>							
Sealed	km	535	476	710	502	285	499
Formed and surfaced	km	4	—	60	—	357	122
Natural surface	km	—	5	22	—	121	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>621</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>							
Passenger vehicles	no.	63 209	63 221	65 478	68 653	29 756	54 626
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 233	6 557	7 507	6 740	4 493	5 737
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 370	2 290	3 325	2 093	1 243	2 075
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>70 812</i>	<i>72 068</i>	<i>76 310</i>	<i>77 468</i>	<i>35 492</i>	<i>62 438</i>
Motor cycles	no.	1 455	1 293	1 580	1 588	1 104	1 108

**18.26 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area					
	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilumbik	Whittlesea
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	4	105	6	130	140
Mining	3	2	11	1	5	4
Manufacturing	381	690	583	717	151	619
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	6	7	2	7	11
Construction	783	783	629	669	679	612
Wholesale trade	363	456	346	479	155	299
Retail trade	816	1 200	681	1 005	278	542
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	106	137	118	136	44	54
Transport and storage	221	258	558	224	107	283
Communication services	49	43	42	35	15	34
Finance and insurance	225	155	92	132	99	71
Property and business services	1 194	818	551	883	654	424
Government administration and defence	14	21	24	17	11	5
Education	144	115	112	118	69	78
Health and community services	615	417	240	461	157	215
Cultural and recreational services	90	130	62	113	58	60
Personal and other services	286	280	208	315	114	160
<b>Employment size(m)</b>						
N/A	—	—	5	1	2	2
Less than 5 employees	4 061	3 792	3 060	3 740	2 299	2 659
5 to 9 employees	665	864	590	811	278	490
10 to 19 employees	301	418	335	409	93	226
20 to 49 employees	162	275	203	231	40	148
50 to 99 employees	60	93	96	75	16	59
100 or more employees	47	73	80	46	5	27

## **Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions and Yarra Ranges Shire**

Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne and Yarra Ranges Shire cover an area of 2,967 square kilometres, stretching from the inner eastern suburb of Hawthorn, to the rural environment beyond Warburton.

Yarra Ranges Shire in particular covers a wide area, some of which falls outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. A large proportion of this area is forested and mountainous, and includes Mt Donna Buang, the closest point to the Melbourne CBD which receives snowfall in winter. Suburbs which fall into this municipality include Upwey, Belgrave, and Mt Evelyn, as well as the townships of Monbulk, Woori Yallock, Yarra Junction and Warburton. The timber, tourism and wine industries are important components of the local economy.

The municipalities of Knox and Maroondah sit at the foothills of the Dandenongs, and contain the suburbs of Bayswater, Boronia, and Ferntree Gully (in Knox), and Ringwood and Croydon (in Maroondah). Knox in particular has a large number of Light industrial firms, which became established in the area in the 1970s.

Manningham, Whitehorse and Monash were well established market garden areas, before post war development used up much of the original farming land. The suburb of Box Hill, located in Whitehorse, is a notable social and commercial hub for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Other suburbs located in Whitehorse include Nunawading and Blackburn.

The main campus of Monash University is located within Monash, in the suburb of Clayton, which is also noted for large tracts of Light industrial zones. The suburbs of Mount Waverley, Glen Waverley and Oakleigh are also located here.

Manningham is a diverse municipality, stretching from the relatively established area of Doncaster in the west, to Warrandyte and Wonga Park in the east. Much of the terrain is hilly, which has influenced the development of transportation in the area—it is one of the few areas in Melbourne not to have a major train line connecting it to the CBD.

Boroondara is noted for its “leafy” suburbs, such as Hawthorn, Camberwell, Kew and Balwyn. Its population is older than the Melbourne average, and has a lower proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

**18.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manning-ham	Maroon-dah	Monash	White-horse	Yarra Ranges
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	60.2	113.9	113.4	61.4	81.5	64.3	2 471.8
<b>Estimated resident population</b>								
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	2 608.1	1 236.5	990.8	1 583.0	1 985.1	2 261.7	56.3
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	150 384	133 697	111 129	94 115	163 277	143 778	136 950
Estimated resident population, 1998								
0–14 years	no.	26 519	32 865	19 563	20 641	24 879	24 387	33 104
15–24 years	no.	24 228	20 678	17 655	14 198	26 696	19 896	19 753
25–44 years	no.	46 243	45 439	30 638	30 085	46 018	43 815	42 836
45–64 years	no.	35 482	30 267	31 961	21 154	41 642	33 903	31 303
65 years and over	no.	24 535	11 587	12 542	11 118	22 554	23 424	12 142
Total	no.	157 007	140 836	112 359	97 196	161 789	145 425	139 138
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	–0.2	0.2	0.3
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	37.2	32.9	37.5	34.0	37.2	37.5	33.7
<b>Population projections(a)</b>								
Projected population at 2001	no.	159 489	142 589	112 094	98 784	165 661	149 174	141 450
Projected population at 2006	no.	163 877	143 480	112 777	99 306	169 345	155 495	141 362
Projected population at 2011	no.	166 928	143 657	113 844	99 677	173 129	161 188	139 081
Projected population at 2016	no.	168 785	143 365	115 049	99 892	176 861	165 826	137 224
Projected population at 2021	no.	169 461	143 066	115 871	100 225	179 692	169 350	136 167
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>								
Births	no.	1 500	1 975	1 042	1 337	1 554	1 756	1 952
Birth rate(c)	no.	9.6	14.0	9.3	13.8	9.6	12.1	14.0
Deaths	no.	1 335	714	570	600	1 064	1 077	625
Death rate(c)	no.	8.5	5.1	5.1	6.2	6.6	7.4	4.5
<b>School, February 1999</b>								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	13 457.3	17 226.4	9 199.5	12 440.6	17 675.8	13 622.0	20 460.9
Schools	no.	27	35	21	28	42	35	61
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	17 319.6	4 799.9	4 406.2	6 617.1	9 952.6	7 946.9	7 600.7
Schools	no.	30	12	10	11	18	22	22
Total students FTE	no.	30 776.9	22 026.3	13 605.7	19 057.7	27 628.4	21 568.9	28 061.6
Total schools	no.	57	47	31	39	60	57	83

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**18.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics — continued**

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	104 356	94 582	67 536	70 349	95 566	95 047	102 699
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	8 945	12 006	5 112	8 613	9 500	9 046	13 061
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	6.2	9.2	4.9	9.4	6.2	6.7	10.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	25 690	20 334	28 558	9 536	43 061	27 210	10 484
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	17.8	15.5	27.5	10.4	28.2	20.1	8.0
Language spoken at home(d)								
English	no.	107 570	99 194	63 926	74 468	95 792	96 904	109 853
Other language	no.	24 100	18 191	32 356	7 731	45 275	27 022	7 467
Proportion speaking other language	%	17.6	15.1	32.9	9.2	31.3	21.2	6.2
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>								
Acute(e)	no.	303	138	—	249	511	460	21
Nursing home	no.	90	30	—	—	—	60	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	20	—	3
Total	no.	393	168	—	249	531	520	24
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>								
Total patient days(g)	no.	84 903	56 989	—	66 568	181 303	147 878	3 883
Total separations(g)	no.	5 967	17 852	—	15 350	45 563	38 760	1 511
Occupancy rate	%	81.7	93.6	—	87.1	100.6	96.4	51.5
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>								
Licenced venues	no.	6	12	6	10	16	7	9
Licenced electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	48	741	390	242	587	464	303
TAB	no.	198	161	133	418	635	77	90
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>								
Median house price of dwellings sold	\$	310 000	135 000	200 100	128 500	170 000	165 000	115 000
Median home unit price of dwellings sold	\$	170 000	106 000	139 950	110 000	145 000	144 000	104 250
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>								
Tenants	no.	582	1 047	164	763	1 127	1 159	480
Stock	no.	629	1 116	168	786	1 213	1 177	500

...continued

**18.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics—continued**

		Local Government Area						
	Unit	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>								
Establishments	no.	5	4	n.a.	4	14	8	11
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	213	165	n.a.	115	557	269	353
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	612	445	n.a.	291	1 690	654	806
Employment (June quarter)	no.	66	58	n.a.	85	488	231	360
Room nights occupied	no.	34 741	24 838	n.a.	21 312	121 168	52 131	42 274
Room occupancy rate	%	51.0	41.4	n.a.	51.1	62.7	59.8	35.8
Guest arrivals	no.	26 435	20 756	n.a.	15 995	712 009	42 670	31 193
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 839	2 436	n.a.	1 587	13 589	4 417	4 017
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>								
Outlays	\$'000	81 037	58 407	64 906	49 524	81 614	77 036	67 267
Revenue	\$'000	85 656	60 139	52 194	45 109	80 319	67 871	70 522
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>								
Establishments(j)	no.	3	22	8	2	1	2	654
Area	ha	52	1 417	88	14	1	192	32 694
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	186	1 918	806	74	47	419	93 878
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	—	25	—	—	—	—	54 518
Livestock products	\$'000	4	113	—	—	—	201	5 040
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>								
New dwellings	no.	811	1 440	811	668	1 045	918	928
New residential building	\$m	143 071.2	165 119.8	118 326.3	75 867.2	128 730.5	99 850.0	104 231.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	82 919.6	16 426.6	12 565.9	12 888.8	22 624.8	30 248.5	20 598.7
Non-residential building	\$m	78 577.7	59 280.7	17 009.0	38 542.9	96 571.0	78 964.7	57 067.8
Total	\$m	304 568.5	240 827.1	147 901.2	127 298.8	247 926.3	209 063.3	181 898.2
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>								
Sealed	km	568	613	551	476	646	589	825
Formed and surfaced	km	2	25	34	14	2	2	916
Natural surface	km	2	22	47	—	2	1	38
Total	km	572	660	632	490	650	592	1 779
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>								
Passenger vehicles	no.	82 023	75 061	63 229	56 878	98 061	80 397	75 104
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 730	8 798	4 838	6 522	8 737	6 377	13 050
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	1 421	2 353	1 432	1 732	3 587	2 693	3 782
Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)	no.	88 174	86 212	69 499	65 132	110 385	89 467	91 936
Motor cycles	no.	1 282	2 158	1 257	1 632	1 806	1 574	3 271



**18.28 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Business Locations(l)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area						
	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19	29	22	29	15	19	788
Mining	5	6	2	2	4	3	9
Manufacturing	352	1 042	167	576	798	434	401
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	6	4	2	6	8	18
Construction	676	1 134	960	867	949	850	1 319
Wholesale trade	613	837	327	426	896	647	395
Retail trade	1 281	1 167	708	1 040	1 318	1 213	880
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	258	122	136	110	169	153	187
Transport and storage	166	307	197	151	337	198	285
Communication services	59	55	44	33	76	70	47
Finance and insurance	718	213	324	194	423	339	184
Property and business services	3 218	1 364	1 523	990	2 037	1 822	1 071
Government administration and defence	21	12	9	11	18	20	21
Education	230	148	116	115	199	176	182
Health and community services	1 236	415	442	390	633	673	368
Cultural and recreational services	278	116	117	85	152	157	145
Personal and other services	492	314	255	250	399	407	351
<b>Employment size(m)</b>							
N/A	—	1	4	1	—	—	118
Less than 5 employees	7 544	5 156	4 451	3 847	5 996	5 292	5 349
5 to 9 employees	1 175	1 132	544	777	1 224	1 023	675
10 to 19 employees	451	511	209	355	566	456	284
20 to 49 employees	308	317	101	180	368	252	144
50 to 99 employees	86	105	24	66	139	89	57
100 or more employees	60	65	20	45	136	77	24

## **Greater Dandenong City, South Eastern Outer Melbourne, Frankston City and Mornington Peninsula Shire Statistical Subdivisions**

This region covers an area of 2,674.4 square kilometres on the south eastern outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and contains some of the fastest growing municipalities in Australia.

The municipalities of Casey and Cardinia are characterised by high rates of population growth and a predominantly young population. Suburbs which have grown considerably in the last ten years, such as Berwick, Narre Warren and Cranbourne, are located in Casey, while Cardinia is more semi-rural and contains the communities of Pakenham, Nar Nar Goon and Cockatoo.

Frankston City is characterised by strong growth in the east around Carrum Downs and Langwarrin, but an ageing population in the west, where the original township developed independent of the Melbourne urban area. Frankston, as well as Dandenong, are important commercial and employment hubs for the south east region of Melbourne.

Greater Dandenong has a diverse population with approximately half coming from a non English speaking background. Its economic base is predominantly manufacturing. Suburbs such as Springvale, Noble Park and Dandenong are located here.

Mornington Peninsula, located on a promontory between Port Phillip and Westernport Bays, is characterised by continuous urban development along Port Phillip Bay, with a mix of small communities, agricultural land and wineries elsewhere. The area has one of the highest median ages in Victoria, due to the influx of retirees. Tourism is a major industry here, and there are several holiday homes in the area. Sorrento, near the tip of the promontory, was the site of first European settlement in Victoria in 1803. Other localities in Mornington Peninsula include Rosebud, Rye, Hastings and Mornington.

**18.29 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics**

Category A	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
<b>Area, 1998</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	1 281.5	409.9	129.6	129.8	723.6
<b>Estimated resident population</b>						
Persons per km <sup>2</sup>	no.	34.4	391.9	856.0	1 016.4	167.5
Estimated resident population, 1993	no.	40 198	130 629	107 211	132 604	112 993
Estimated resident population, 1998						
0–14 years	no.	11 287	43 226	24 631	25 735	25 404
15–24 years	no.	5 907	21 708	15 383	21 371	14 571
25–44 years	no.	13 590	57 311	34 107	39 598	31 779
45–64 years	no.	9 251	28 327	23 535	30 097	27 220
65 years and over	no.	4 054	10 067	13 284	15 122	22 243
<i>Total</i>	no.	44 089	160 639	110 940	131 923	121 217
Average annual rate of change, 1993–98	%	1.9	4.2	0.7	–0.1	1.4
Median age, 30 June 1998	years	32.8	30.4	33.9	34.2	38.6
<b>Population projections(a)</b>						
Projected population at 2001	no.	44 137	172 754	113 914	132 521	138 088
Projected population at 2006	no.	47 195	203 470	118 791	132 435	144 276
Projected population at 2011	no.	53 980	226 446	123 342	133 130	148 555
Projected population at 2016	no.	61 754	243 741	126 654	134 030	150 791
Projected population at 2021	no.	70 769	258 190	129 515	134 810	153 104
<b>Births/deaths, 1998(b)</b>						
Births	no.	678	2 893	1 552	1 713	1 370
Birth rate(c)	no.	15.4	18.0	14.0	13.0	11.3
Deaths	no.	224	612	766	769	1 190
Death rate(c)	no.	5.1	3.8	6.9	5.8	9.8
<b>Schools, February 1999</b>						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	6 790.5	22 610.9	15 534.2	15 560.4	15 269.9
Schools	no.	18	39	31	38	34
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	2 863.1	6 943.6	4 265.6	7 604.1	5 639.8
Schools	no.	7	14	11	12	14
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	9 653.6	29 554.5	19 799.8	23 164.5	20 909.7
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	25	53	42	50	48
<b>1996 Census of Population and Housing</b>						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	33 308	98 040	77 037	58 913	86 373
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	3 292	12 913	13 977	7 401	12 704
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.1	9.0	13.4	5.9	11.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	2 600	28 244	9 109	55 601	6 728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	6.4	19.7	8.8	44.1	6.1
Language spoken at home(d)						
English	no.	34 243	100 356	85 657	56 925	94 316
Other language	no.	1 771	25 719	6 896	56 310	4 616
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.8	19.9	7.2	48.0	4.5
<b>Public hospital beds, 1998–99</b>						
Acute(e)	no.	20	—	486	361	72
Nursing home	no.	20	—	65	20	—
Hostel	no.	40	—	80	20	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	80	—	631	401	72
<b>Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(f)</b>						
Total patient days(g)	no.	2 813	—	155 434	113 655	21 533
Total separations(g)	no.	1 652	—	37 248	31 495	4 405
Occupancy rate	%	38.5	—	96.9	85.5	80.5

...continued

**18.29 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics—continued**

		Local Government Area				
Category A	Unit	Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
<b>Gaming statistics, 30 June 1999</b>						
Licenced venues	no.	4	10	9	15	20
Licenced electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	35	353	202	561	426
TAB	no.	124	368	323	593	429
<b>Property prices—dwellings sold, 1998p</b>						
Median house price of dwellings sold	\$	109 000	112 500	105 000	105 000	117 500
Median home unit price of dwellings sold	\$	90 750	95 000	78 000	79 000	93 000
<b>Public housing, 30 June 1999(h)</b>						
Tenants	no.	245	1 582	1 371	1 913	1 070
Stock	no.	255	1 756	1 416	1 992	1 131
<b>Tourist accommodation, 1998–99(i)</b>						
Establishments	no.	n.a.	n.a.	6	8	14
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	247	223	398
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	672	597	1 072
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.a.	n.a.	92	185	276
Room nights occupied	no.	n.a.	n.a.	39 403	39 721	64 624
Room occupancy rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	41.7	48.7	44.5
Guest arrivals	no.	n.a.	n.a.	33 958	31 745	59 118
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	3 015	3 411	9 001
<b>Local government finance, 1997–98</b>						
Outlays	\$'000	23 104	59 556	48 306	51 065	69 848
Revenue	\$'000	22 527	57 582	57 345	52 083	71 909
<b>Agriculture, 1996–97</b>						
Establishments(j)	no.	734	197	50	57	441
Area	ha	55 144	12 583	1 990	2 214	22 841
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	57 549	48 368	3 437	12 026	43 112
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	29 225	77 476	1 360	3 069	66 713
Livestock products	\$'000	29 789	5 343	1 837	5 741	1 439
<b>Building approvals, 1998–99</b>						
New dwellings	no.	368	2 624	863	371	1 795
New residential building	\$m	38 027.6	286 026.1	82 840.7	32 624.9	213 168.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	6 727.5	12 144.2	10 047.8	6 204.3	30 289.8
Non-residential building	\$m	24 060.2	66 642.2	64 970.3	77 954.1	48 830.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>68 815.3</i>	<i>364 812.5</i>	<i>157 858.8</i>	<i>116 783.3</i>	<i>292 288.8</i>
<b>Length of roads, 1997–98</b>						
Sealed	km	247	707	551	552	1 191
Formed and surfaced	km	1 042	240	57	21	313
Natural surface	km	—	5	2	26	79
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>1 289</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>1 583</i>
<b>Motor Vehicle Census, 1997</b>						
Passenger vehicles	no.	22 889	78 821	55 648	71 723	69 670
Light commercial vehicles	no.	5 188	9 976	6 868	8 389	10 631
Trucks and buses(k)	no.	2 089	3 145	1 696	3 631	2 779
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>30 166</i>	<i>91 942</i>	<i>64 212</i>	<i>83 743</i>	<i>83 080</i>
Motor cycles	no.	1 105	2 245	1 582	1 210	2 063

**18.30 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA STATISTICAL SHIRE SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(I)—September 1998**

	Local Government Area				
	Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Industry</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	770	239	71	78	549
Mining	7	9	7	4	10
Manufacturing	120	371	428	1 448	303
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	10	4	7	18
Construction	373	1 058	792	761	1 034
Wholesale trade	96	305	261	771	270
Retail trade	284	763	873	1 396	856
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48	81	105	144	266
Transport and storage	189	361	195	317	240
Communication services	20	58	43	40	38
Finance and insurance	54	120	174	206	180
Property and business services	252	778	781	885	878
Government administration and defence	10	10	9	30	21
Education	49	143	101	133	115
Health and community services	103	297	405	502	453
Cultural and recreational services	52	83	100	106	144
Personal and other services	122	251	237	337	279
<b>Employment size(m)</b>					
N/A	29	5	2	3	10
Less than 5 employees	2 156	3 856	3 459	4 537	4 548
5 to 9 employees	217	635	636	1 331	647
10 to 19 employees	97	224	288	623	251
20 to 49 employees	40	149	122	427	133
50 to 99 employees	16	40	50	131	34
100 or more employees	7	28	29	113	31

## Footnotes

(a) Population projections are based on ABS Series L. Further information is available in *Population Projections 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

(b) The number of births and deaths are based on usual residence. For births, the usual residence of the mother determines the area to which the birth will be coded, whereas deaths are taken from the usual residence of the deceased.

(c) Birth and death rates are expressed as per 1,000 of the estimated mid year population.

(d) Persons aged 5 years and over.

(e) Includes psychiatric hospitals.

(f) Where a hospital has a parent campus located in one LGA, and a subsidiary campus located in another, data have been attributed to the parent campus.

(g) Patient days and separations include same day separations, patient days and multiple separations for a single patient.

(h) Public housing tenants and stock refer to dwellings. Excess of stock over tenants is due to turnover, and the need to bring new stock to a suitable condition before commencing a new tenancy.

(i) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(j) Total number of agricultural establishments.

(k) Includes rigid trucks, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks, and buses.

(l) Business locations are the physical site (e.g. shop, factory) from which a business engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. For an agricultural unit, the location is usually the property, even though this may consist of a number of separate holdings.

(m) Employment is not recorded for many agricultural units. These are included in the N/A employment size category.

(n) Part of Yarra Ranges Shire falls outside the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division. As such, readers should note that correct figures for the Melbourne Statistical Division, as defined in the ASGC, are not obtained by simply totalling the relevant Statistical Subdivisions.

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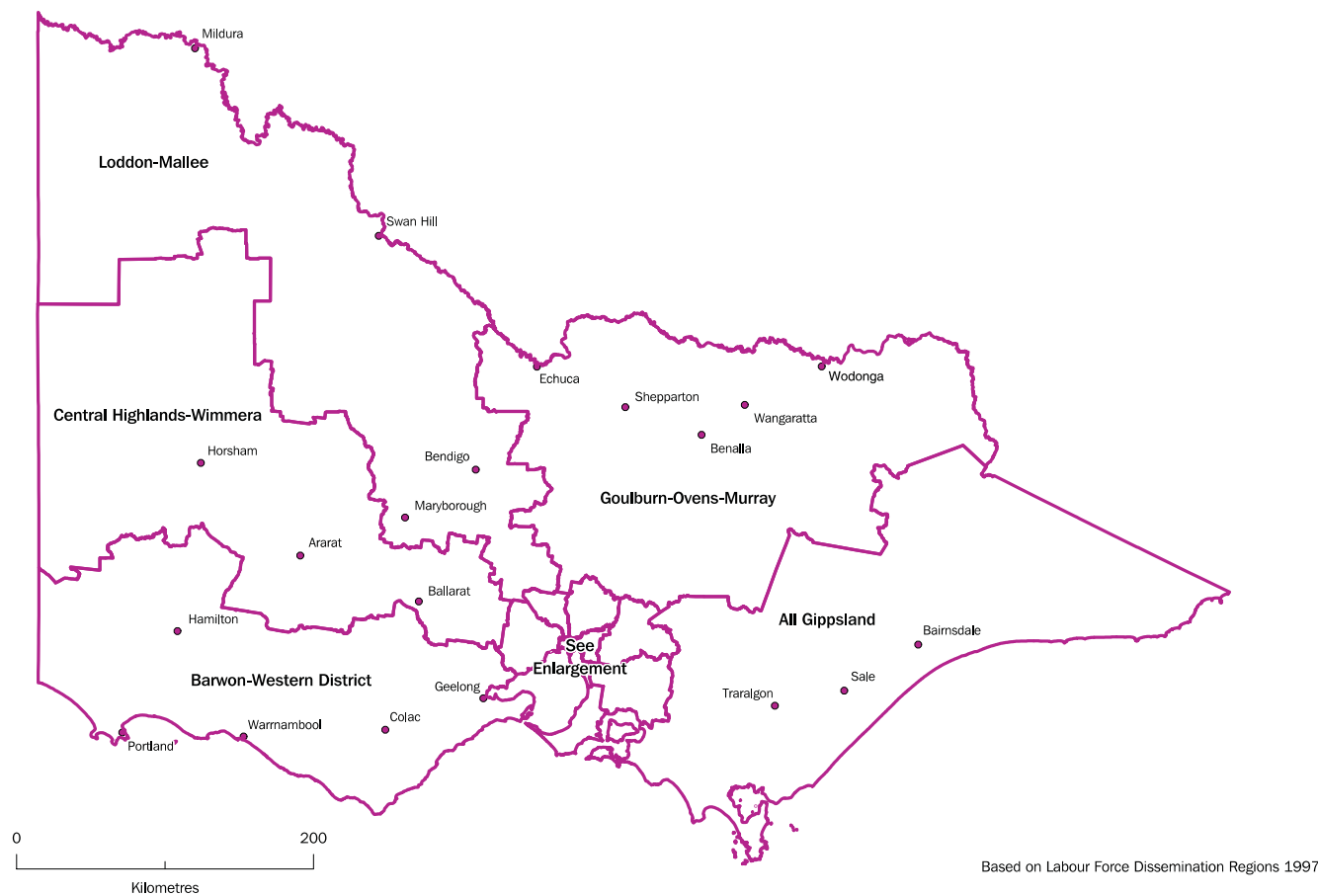


## Appendix—Maps

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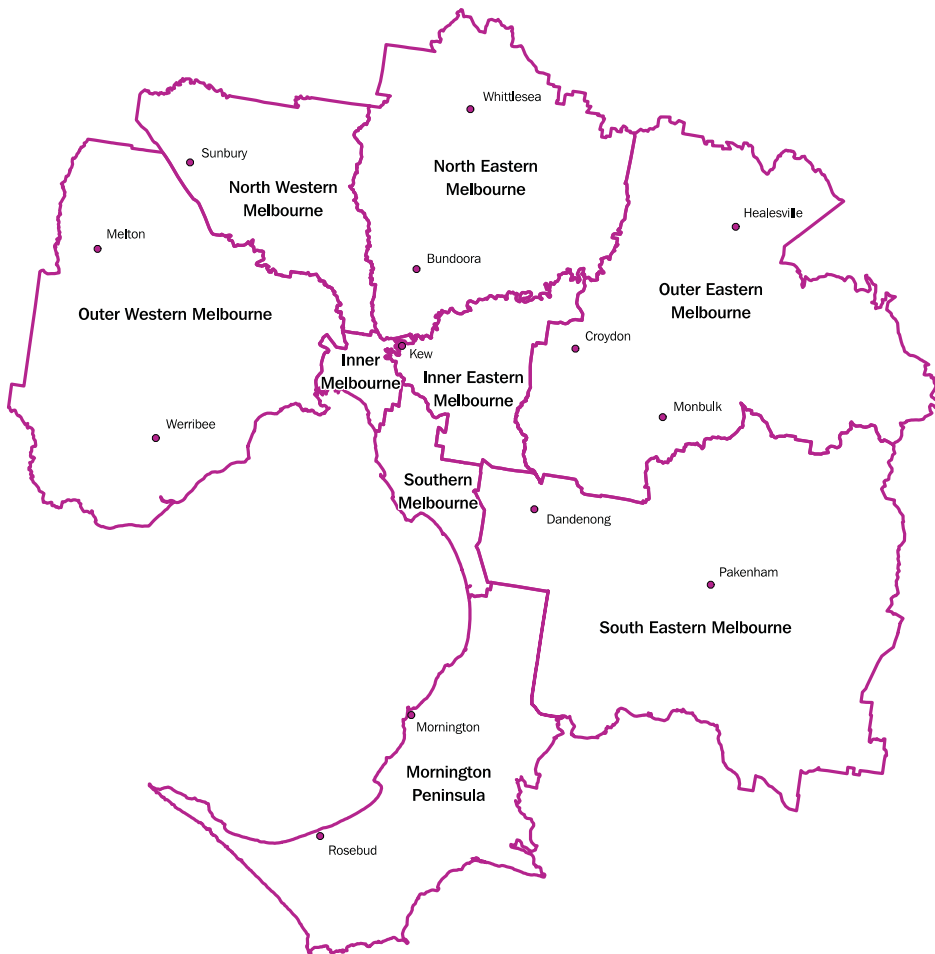
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Victoria



## Labour Force Dissemination Regions

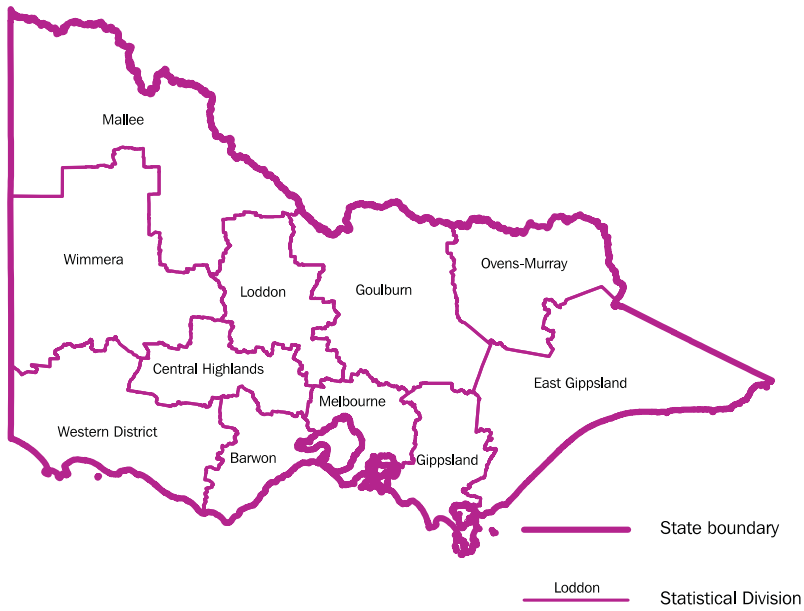
Enlargement - Melbourne Major Statistical Region



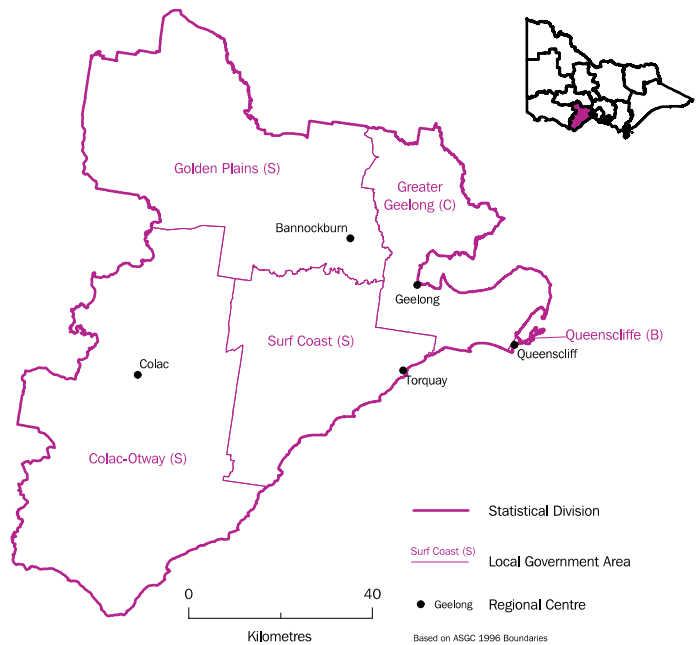
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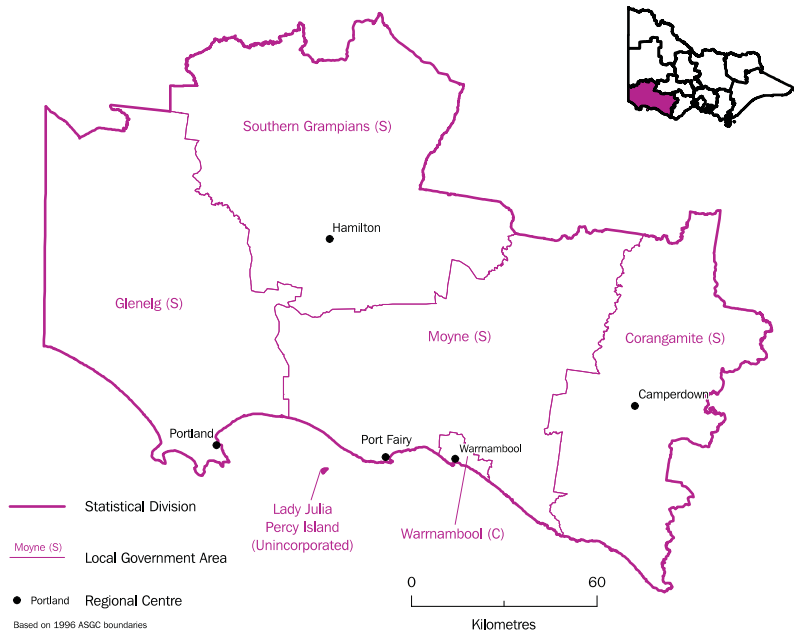
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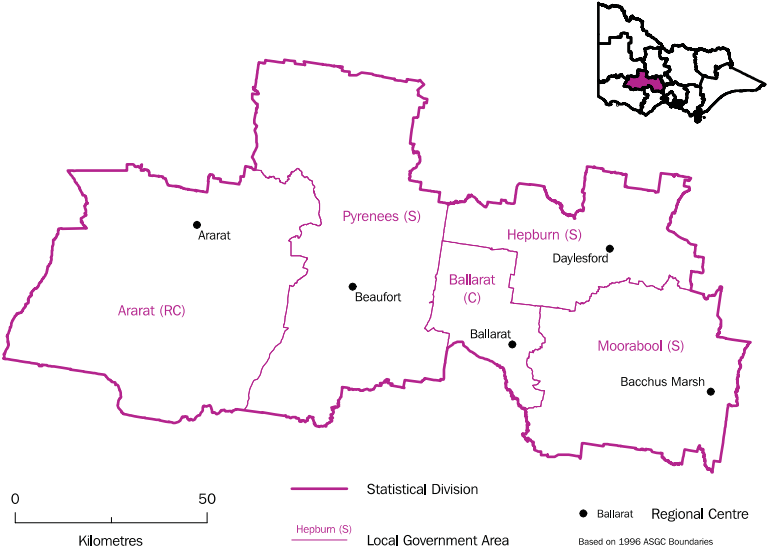
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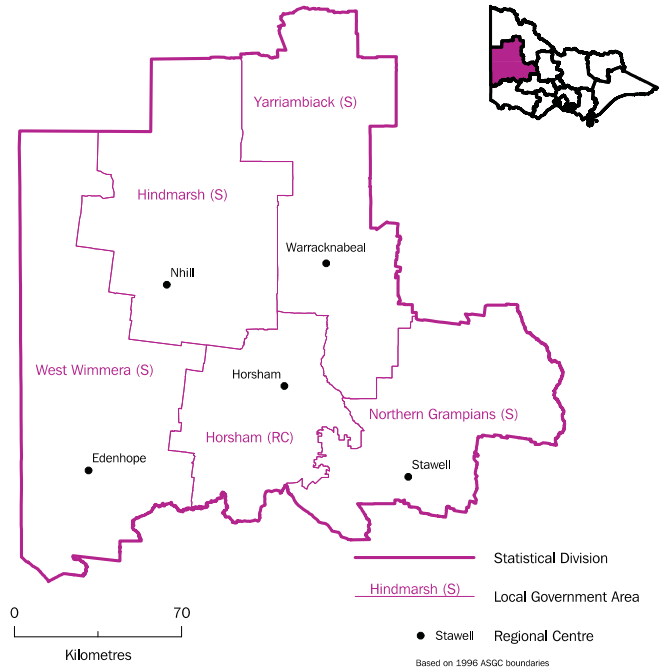
# Western District Statistical Division



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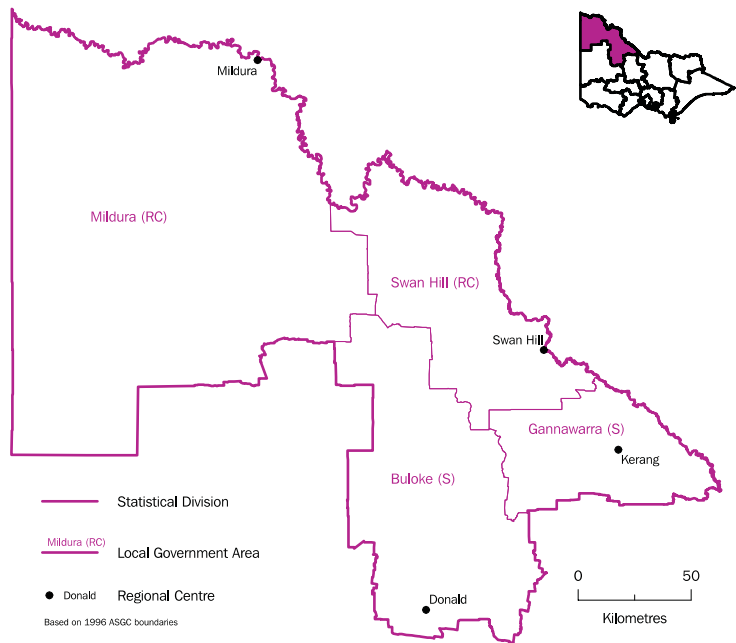


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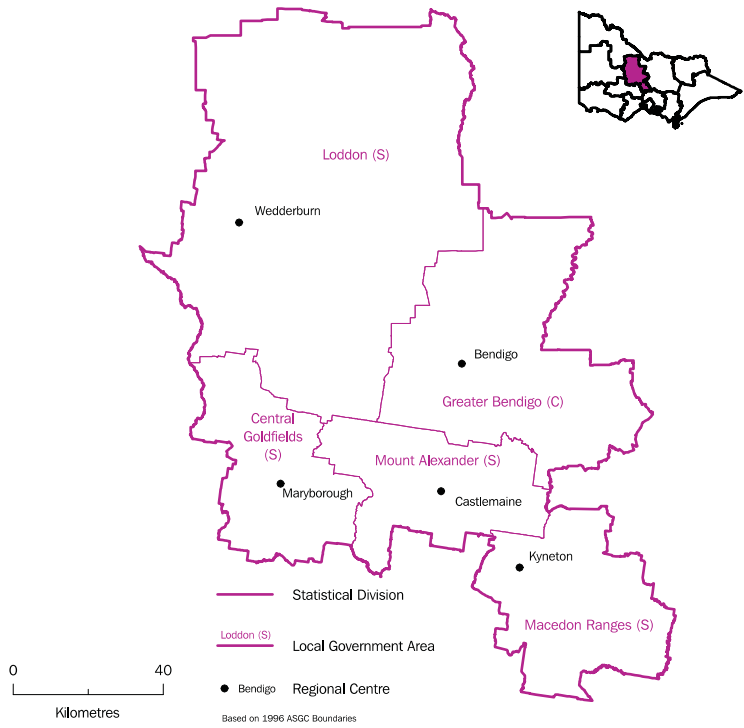




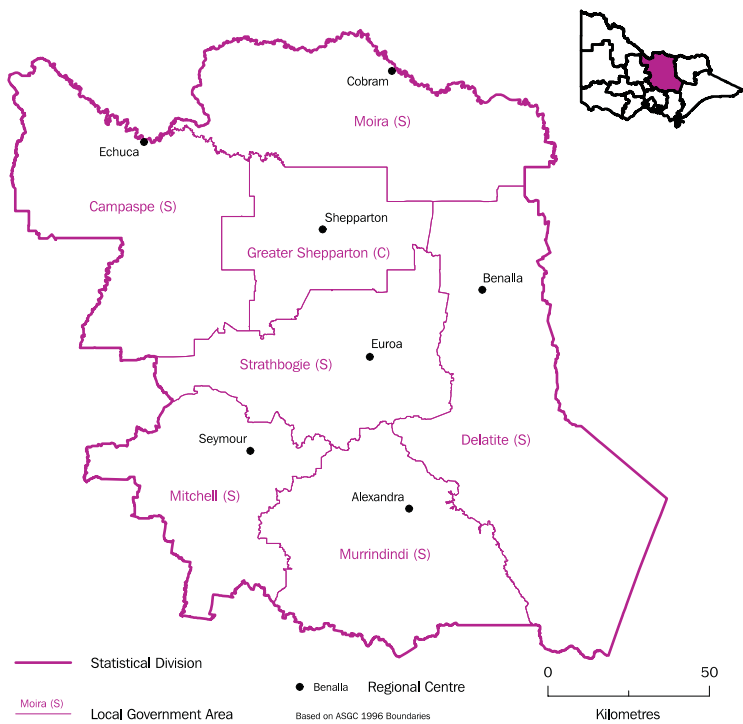
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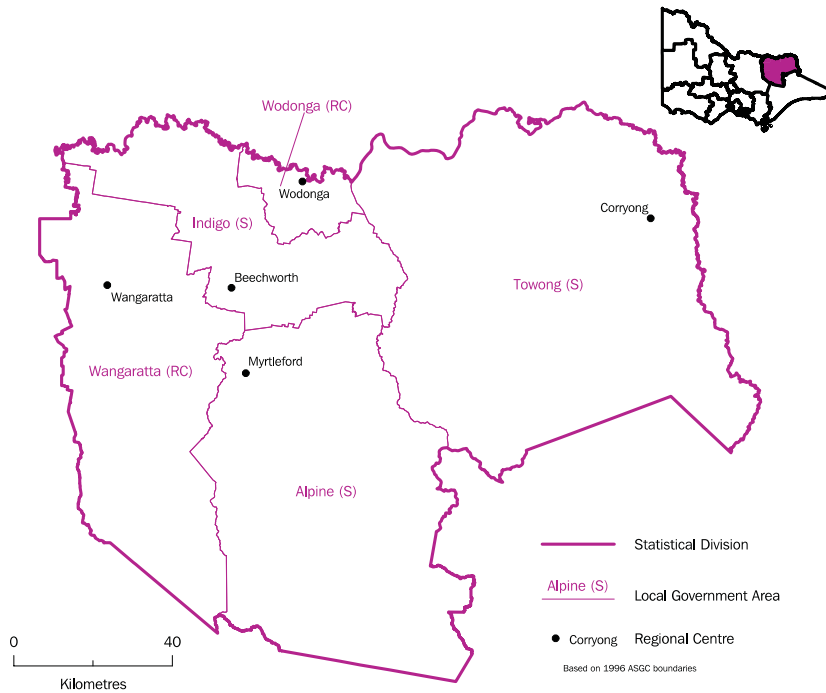
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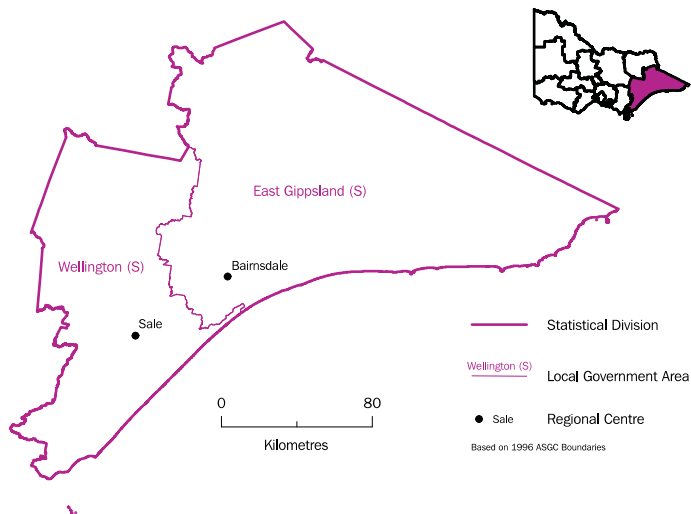
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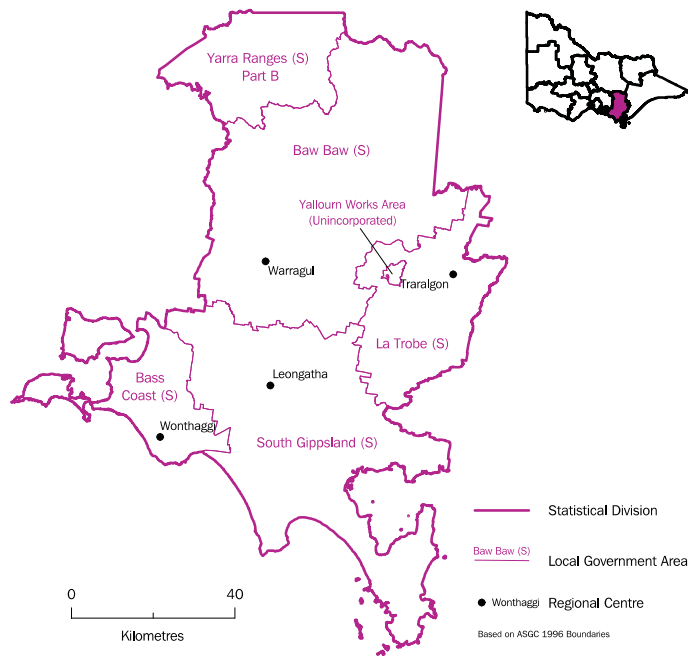
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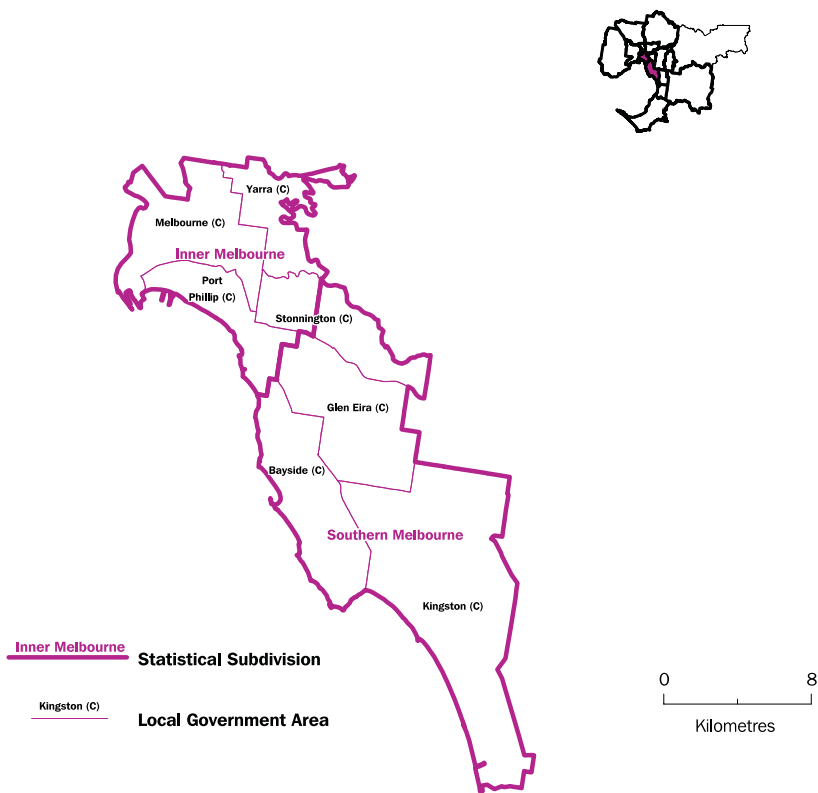
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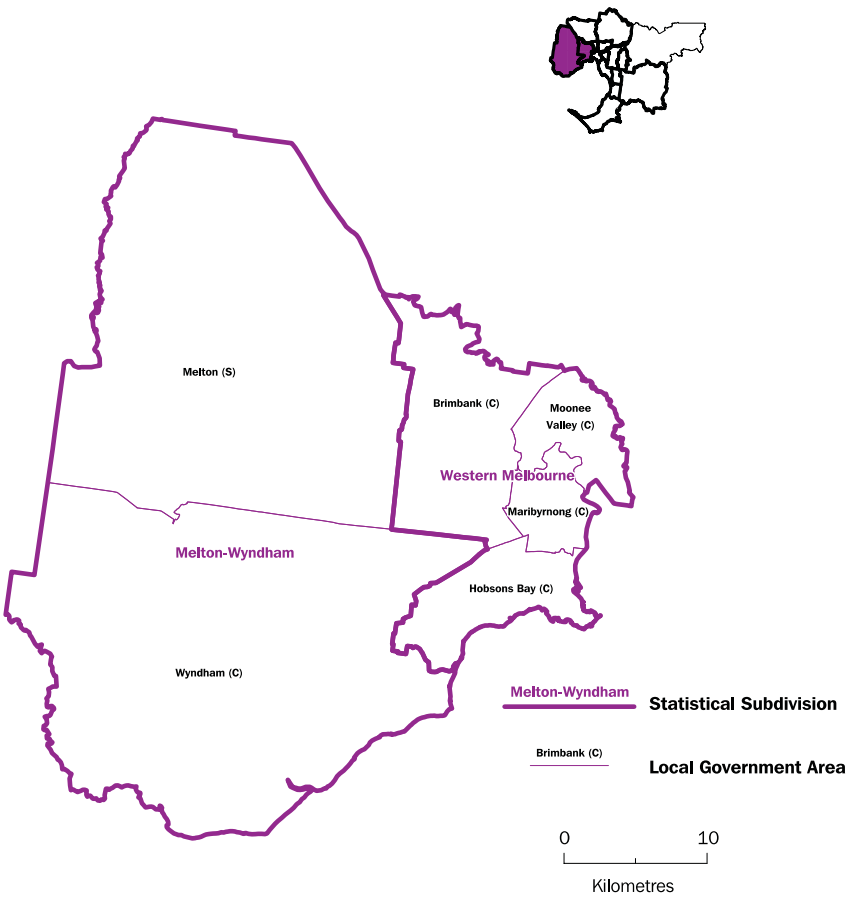
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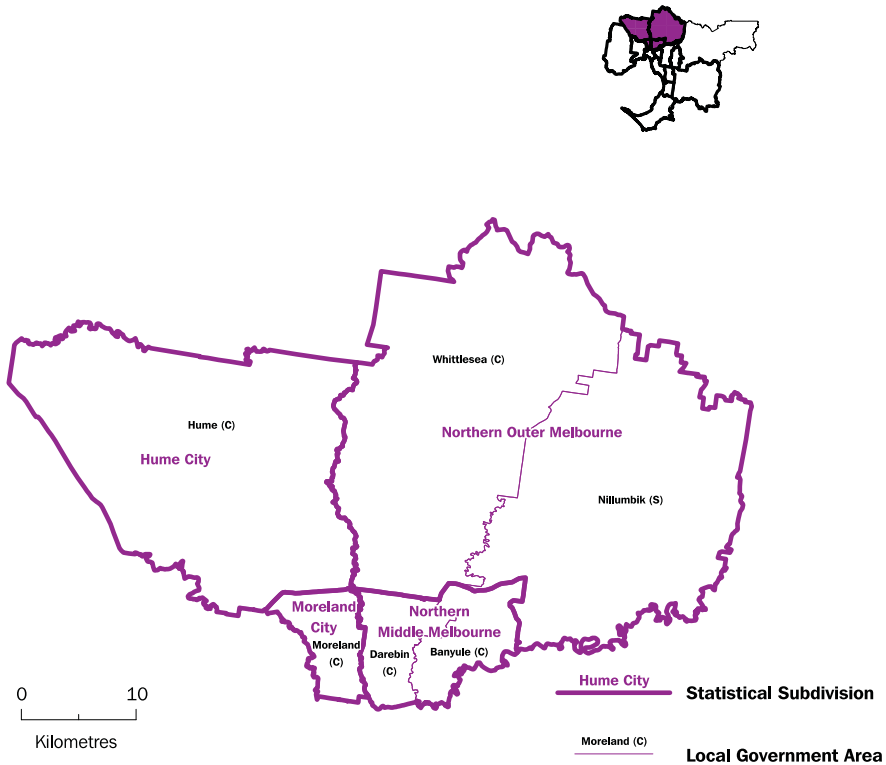


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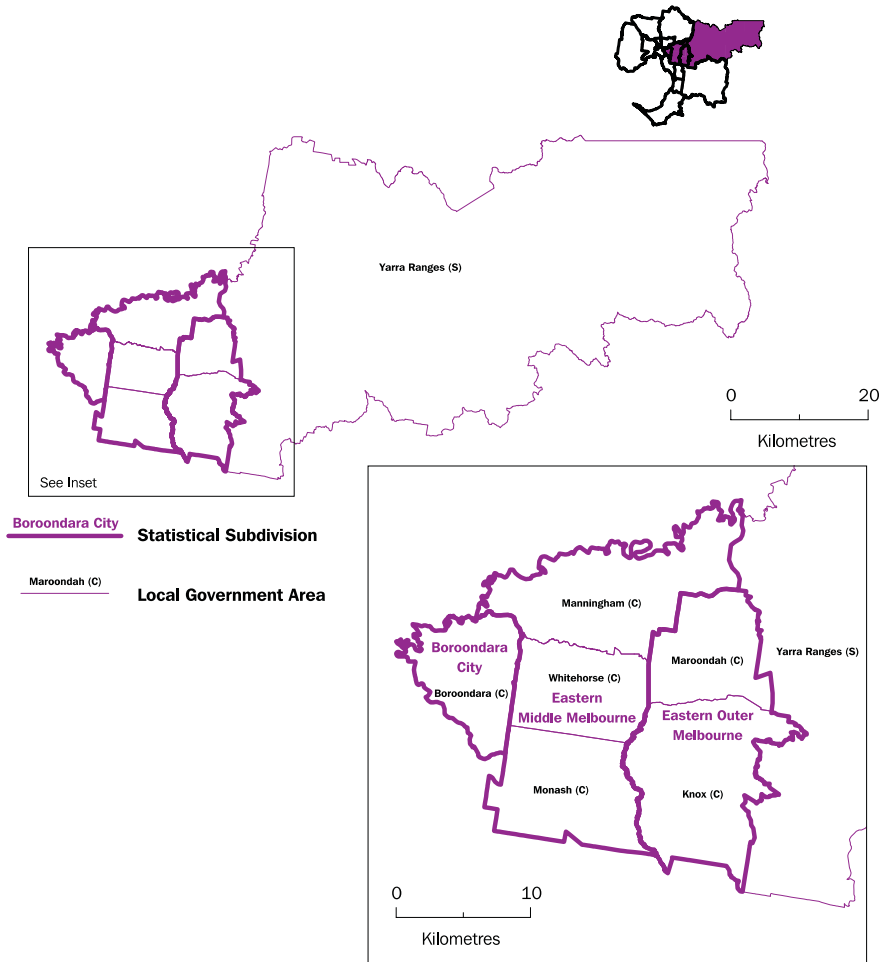




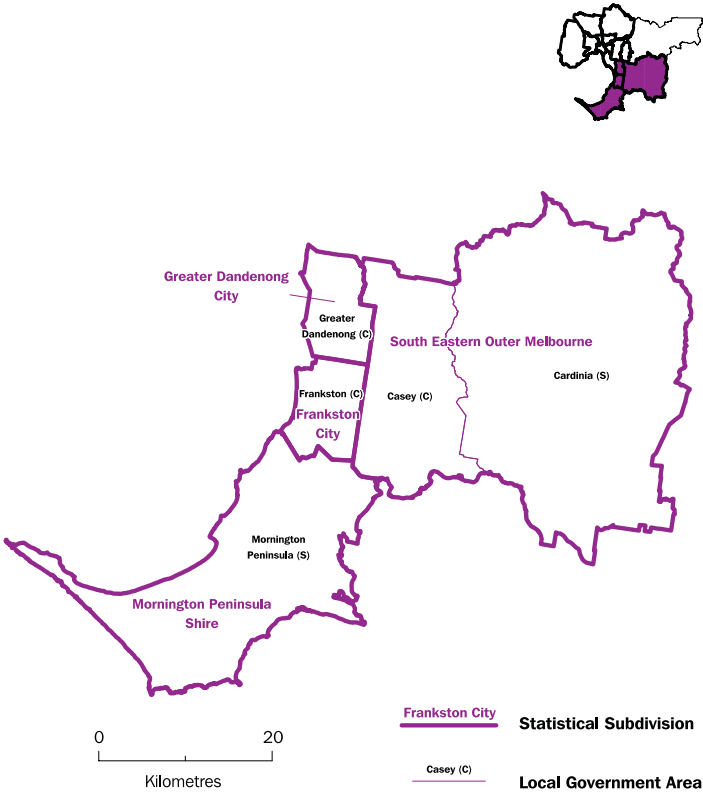
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**Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions, and Yarra Ranges Shire**



**Greater Dandenong City, South Eastern Outer Melbourne, Frankston City and Mornington Peninsula Shire Statistical Subdivisions**



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